FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — Continuing violations of the 3-week-old cease-fire increased tension in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and Beirut 17-18 October. Calm prevailed in the Ash-Shuf after a night of fierce clashes in the Al-Kharrub district and Suq al-Gharb and repeated sniper fire by Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) forces on Lebanese Army positions, according to Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The main road to Beirut Airport also came under fire during the night, Beirut radio said. Earlier, Fatah dissident forces infiltrated the southern suburbs and deployed in positions overlooking the Marines stationed near the airport, the Voice of Lebanon stated. Meanwhile, the PSP issued a mobilization call throughout the Ash-Shuf, according to AFP. PSP and Syrian forces fought near Bhamdoun as relations continue to deteriorate between the allies, the Voice of Lebanon claimed.

An-Nabatiyah Incident — Following an attack by a Shi'ite crowd on an Israeli convoy, the IDF set up roadblocks around An-Nabatiyah to apprehend those who threw handgrenades at the convoy, according to IDF Radio.

Political Developments — Following separate meetings with Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri, former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami agreed to attend the upcoming National Dialogue Conference, Beirut radio reported. Al-Hariri subsequently left for Damascus after meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil and Foreign Minister Elie Salim, the radio added.

In another development, the Greek Government agreed "in principle" to a Lebanese Security Arrangements Committee request to send neutral observers and will now examine the terms of the mission, according to Athens radio. In a statement reported by ANSA, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini declared that Italy's agreement to send observers is conditional on all parties in the Lebanese conflict agreeing to the observers and on some linkage between the observers and the United Nations.

Junblatt Interview — In an interview with the *Jordan Times*, PSP leader Walid Junblatt asserted that security problems were the reason B'abda was rejected as the venue for the national dialogue talks and expressed hope that agreement on a site will be reached soon. Stressing that the PSP is allied only with Syria and Libya, Junblatt denied holding talks with Israel. The PSP leader also denied the Druze are making plans for a separate state and told the paper that the Druze civil administration in Ash-Shuf will last only until the government begins to carry out its duties in the area.

Tripoli Fighting — The Islamic Unification Movement and Lebanese communists again clashed in Tripoli, according to Voice of Lebanon. A Fatah memorandum broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio expressed regret over the Communist Party's accusations of Fatah participation in the fighting against the Communist Party.

PLO Affairs

In a statement to reporters broadcast by Damascus television, Brigadier General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra, general commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), declared that Ya 'Arafat is no longer the legitimate leader of the PLO. The PLA considers "the leadership of the PLO revolutionary uprising" to be the legitimate PLO leadership and will carry out its orders and cooperate with it, he added. An As-Sa'iqah General Command spokesman cited by SANA also announced the "fall of Yasir 'Arafat as the legitimate leader of the PLO" along with his "deviationist line."

In Damascus the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) proposed a program for political, military, financial, and administrative reforms within the PLO because of the "individualistic" trend within the PLO leadership and confirmed their rejection of the Reagan plan and any plan for confederation with Jordan, Damascus radio reported. The two PLO factions also called for contacts between Palestinian forces and Jews to be confined to Jewish forces "hostile to Zionism" that support a separate Palestinian state. Referring to the program in a statement reported by AFP, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi stressed that Fatah favors all efforts for democratic reform of the PLO.

Syria

Damascus television reported that Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas attended a tactical exercise by a combat formation that included all types of land forces as well as helicopters and fighter aircraft. The exercise involved an attack by a mock enemy, which the defenders stopped after initial losses, followed by a counterattack that defeated the enemy, "restoring the defense positions to their former situation."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syria is discussing a plan to reopen the oil pipeline from Iraq to the Mediterranean coast on the condition that Iraq does not use French Super Etendard aircraft against Iranian oil installations, according to a diplomatic source in Damascus cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Iran

In a statement at a Tehran mass gathering reported by IRNA, Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, secretary general of the Combatant Ulema Society of Tehran and former member of the Council of Guardians, declared that the government should take "practical measures" against governments helping Iraq and called for measures against French economic interests in the Islamic Republic.

Jordan

Commenting on U.S. newspaper reports "citing Israeli radio" on the formation of a Jordanian rapid deployment force, Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, said that Jordan "rejects and condemns the attempts to undermine or cast doubt on its pan-Arab commitment to its Arab brothers," adding that Israel disseminated this report "with a view to aborting" Jordanian efforts to obtain advanced weapons from the United States. In his remarks, reported by Amman radio, he noted that Jordan considers the United States one of the most important suppliers for its Armed Forces.

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PLA Head Says 'Arafat Not Legitimate PLO Leader

JN171658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — Staff Brigadier General Tariq Muhammad al-Khadra, commander in chief and chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA], has declared the fall of Yasir 'Arafat as the legitimate leader of the PLO. He said that the PLA considers the leadership of the PLO revolutionary uprising its legitimate leadership and that he is ready to carry out its orders. He said that he will also confront all of the deviationists.

This was stated today when he said that a meeting was held among the senior PLA staff officers and formation commanders. Palestinian and Lebanese developments were discussed in light of the escalating Zionist-imperialist onslaught which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause by striking at the correct PLO revolutionary path and dragging the PLO into a position of surrender.

Al-Khadra said that Yasir 'Arafat is currently trying to fragment the PLA and tarnish its national role by lies and by cutting its funds because it is an Army which is concerned about the Palestinian Charter. He added: 'Arafat's connivance with the U.S.-Zionist plot was clear during Israel's invasion of Lebanon when he ordered the fighters in southern Lebanon to withdraw. He also spoke about 'Arafat's deviationist line and his hostility toward the Palestinian people and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces. He said: The PLA will continue to adhere to the principles of national struggle in a fateful cohesion with the heroic Syrian Army behind the Syrian banner under President Hafiz al-Asad. He affirmed that Syria was and will continue to be a strong backer of the Palestinian people and revolution and a vehement defender of the Arabism and unity of Lebanon and the Arab destiny.

PLA Commander Statement

JN172125 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Within the Palestinian Nationalist stand on 'Arafat's policy, Brigadier General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra, general commander of the PLA, made the following statement to reporters:

[Begin videotape] In light of the delicate circumstances through which our Palestinian cause is passing; in light of the serious phase in our Palestinian people's struggle and that of the Arab progressive forces; and as a result of the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against the steadfastness of heroic Syria — an onslaught aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause by striking at the correct revolutionary path of the PLO, dragging it through certain deviationist persons to a position of surrender so as to concede the Palestinian people's rights, and aborting the revolutionary Lebanese Nationalist path and weakening its confrontation of the invading Zionist enemy, the senior PLA staff and formation officers have met to discuss the current Palestinian and Lebanese developments, and we have decided to announce to Palestinian and Arab masses:

1. Arab Syria, under struggling President Hafiz al-Asad, was and continues to be a strong supporter of the Palestinian people and revolution and a defender of the Arabism and unity of the Lebanese territory and people and the Arab fate and dignity. Syria does not spare any effort to enable our Palestinian people to restore their legitimate rights on their national soil.

2. The PLA, the army of the PLO and its strong arm, is the army of the Palestinian people to which the Palestinian people are affiliated as volunteers and soldiers struggling for the restoration of our people's legitimate rights; an army which has always been a patriotic army and a shield for the Palestinian people and revolution, and a vanguard force to confront all aggression. This Army's noble steadfastness and heroic fighting in Beirut is still fresh in our memory. This was in defense of the Palestinian people and revolution and the Arab nation's dignity side by side with the heroic Syrian Army and the steadfast Lebanese forces.

For a long time, Yasir 'Arafat and his deviationist gang have been trying to weaken, fragment, and dismember this Army and suppress its national role by killing some of its members using hired mercenaries — like the assassinations of 1976 — and sometimes using lies and false claims. What is more important, 'Arafat stopped this Army's funds and allocations 7 years ago, thus robbing the Palestinian people's Army of the Palestinian people's funds. This is because this army is sincere to its nation and people, earnest in the struggle of the masses, concerned about the people's national charter, and courageous in its struggle to realize people's national and pan-Arab aims.

'Arafat stopped these funds at a time when he was squandering the Palestinian antional funds here and there among the mercenaries and deserters to kill the spirit of struggle and implement the U.S.-Zionist plan aimed at liquidating the PLO, implementing Reagan's capitulatory plan, and authorizing Jordan [to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians].

3. 'Arafat's connivance with the U.S.-Zionist plot was clear during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon when he ordered the fighters in southern Lebanon to withdraw in the face of the invading Israeli army. Had this not happened and the fighters remained firm on terrain suitable to wipe out the invading forces, Israel would not have realized a military victory and occupied more than half of Lebanon.

4. Today, 'Arafat is pursuing his deviationist line and is insisting on dragging the Palestinian people toward serious precipices. He is placing himself in the same trench with the Zionists and their agents against his people and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces which have always stood by the Palestinian people and their just struggle. He is committing horrible massacres in Tripoli and indulging in his deviation and suspect dealings.

5. From the position of our historic responsibility, and considering the PLA the army of the PLO, its strong arm, and its revolutionary tool [word indistict] the legitimacy of Yasir 'Arafat as the leader of the PLO, that his words and deeds represent only himself, and that the Palestinian people are innocent of him. We will strongly confront all those who call for and practice deviation.

The PLA considers the leadership of the PLO revolutionary uprising its legitimate leadership. The PLA is prepared to carry out its orders and cooperate with it. The PLA will continue to be true to the Palestinian national struggle principles and the principles of the pan-Arab struggle in a fateful relation of struggle with the heroic Syrian Army behind the Syrian banner of steadfastness raised by Syria under struggling President Hafiz al-Asad. We send greetings of appreciation and pride from all of this Army's fighters to the hero leader. [end videotape]

'Arafat 'Fall' Declared

JN172135 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 17 Oct (SANA) — The General Command of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards As-Sa'iqah forces has declared the fall of Yasir 'Arafat as the legitimate leader of the PLO. It also declared the fall of 'Arafat's deviationist line. In a statement today, the spokesman of the As-Sa'iqah General Command referred to the PLA's support for the revolutionary uprising against 'Arafat and the Palestinian right wing that has deviated politically and organizationally, and said that 'Arafat is no longer representing anything legitimate in the PLO and that the legitimacy is for the armed struggle and those who carry the rifle. The spokesman called on the Palestinian Arab people inside and outside the occupied territory to support the Palestinian National decision that was made by the Palestinian revolution's rifle and is represented by the national uprising against 'Arafat's deviation and rightist path.

Salah Khalaf on Fatah Meeting, Decisions

JN171855 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1735 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A number of Fatah Central Committee members held a meeting in Kuwait last night after which it was decided to send envoys to the Arab capitals to explain Fatah positions on the Palestinian and Lebanese situations. Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], who took part in the meeting along with 'Arafat's advisers Khalid al-Hasan, Hani al-Hasan, and Salim az-Za'nun, said that he would leave for Aden and San'a'. It was decided that Khalid al-Hasan should leave for Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, would leave for Jordan.

On another level, Abu Iyad said that a meeting of Fatah's regional and military representatives will be held during the next month before holding the general congress early next year. Abu Iyad said that the Fatah Central Committee discussed organizational measures connnected with Fatah's mobilization and organization offices. He made it clear that a statement would be issued in Kuwait this evening on Fatah's position on the split within the movement and the Lebanese situation. He said that the Fatah Central Committee calls on the Arab World and the Palestinian masses to stand by the Palestinian revolution that is being systematically liquidated.

Fatah Memorandum to Lebanese Communist Party

JN172040 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1555 GMT 17 Oct 83

["Text" of memorandum from Fatah movement to Lebanese Communist Party — date not given]

[Text] Greetings of the revolution:

The Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, its cadres and leadership, have painfully and regretfully followed the tragic incidents that took place in Lebanon's northern area inside the city of Tripoli, and the bloody internecine fig ting, which erupted inside the city between the Unification Movement and the Islamic groups on one hand and the Communist Party [CP] on the other. Fatah also followed the unjust campaign, which was started by the CP's taking advantage of the outcome of this regretful internecine fighting as well as the critical stand of the Palestinian resistance, particularly Fatah, on this type of clashes among the parties of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, especially since the recent clashes in Tripoli erupted among Lebanese forces linked with each other by various ties, and since the conflicting parties are members in the Higher Coordination Committee led by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

It is regretful that the CP is carrying out this unjust and harmful campaign against Fatah, its leadership, the Palestinian resistance, and its leader in such a fierce manner, as is the CP's accusation that the resistance is responsible for what happened between the CP on the one hand and the Unification Movement and the Islamic groups on the other. These incidents, as everyone knows, are the result of differences in the ideological and organizational fields — which have been going on for a long time — and are due to secret hands that have sneaked into these incidents and pushed them to the current point, including the violent shelling with heavy artillery that was aimed against the city from the outside. What is important now is to disclose who was behind that violent shelling of the city, which contributed to the increase of tension and pushed things to the point of fierce fighting. Everyone knows the positions of this artillery, yet what causes astonishment and calls for denunciation is the determination to hold us, as a movement, responsible for these incidents. Everyone knows that we have exerted and are still exerting great efforts through our contacts with all the parties concerned in order to restore things to normal.

Fatah maintains good relations with the Unification Movement. We are proud of these relations just as we are proud of our cordial relations with the various Lebanese Nationalist Forces, including our relations with the Lebanese CP, its leadership, and cadres. However, it is our right to discuss things with you, stemming from the spirit of these relations, without excitement and without any insistence on stands determined in advance, which we hope will not be a part of the new attempt to strike at the Palestinian revolution. Such excitement will, intentionally or unintentionally, help to increase confusion and push things in the direction of the plot's trap.

More than anyone else the CP knows that the Palestinian resistance is not present inside the city of Tripoli. The CP realizes that

the Coordination Committee in the north earlier decided — the CP contributed to the adoption of this decision — not to allow the presence of any Palestinian resistance forces inside the city of Tripoli, not to allow any Palestinian resistance affairs in the city, and to allow the resistance's participation in the joint force formed by the Coordination Committee, which insisted that this force should consist only of Lebanese elements representing the forces participating in the Coordination Committee. It was then decided that the Palestinian resistance would extend aid and support to this force upon the latter's requirement and demands. Even the new office of Brother Abu 'Ammar in Tripoli was opened following contacts with all the forces inside the Coordination Committee in order to avoid any sensitivity.

We must remind the comrades that the CP itself, the CP's leadership in Tripoli, and the brother members of the Coordination Committee had formed a committee following the incidents in the zone of tension to supervise the cease-fire agreement reached by the Coordination Committee. Brother Abu 'Ammar proposed to the committee that the joint force remain in the zone of tension. The Committee, however, insisted on holding to the special committee it formed to supervise the cease-fire. Everyone knows that this committee, in which the Palestinian resistance was represented by Fatah Revolutionary Council member Colonel Mundhri Abu Gahzaleh, was besieged for 24 hours inside the offices of the Communist Action Organization adjacent to the CP center in the heart of the city. Everyone knows that this committee was the first to contact Brother Abu 'Ammar asking him to take immediate action to cease fire after the eruption of fighting for the second time and after the siege of the CP's center. Brother Abu 'Ammar himself, accompanied by Brother Abu Jihad and Brother Abu al-Hawl as well as a number of Fatah commanders, cooperated with the brother members of the Coordination Committee and reached a cease-fire. They then won the concerned parties agreement to allow the joint force to disengage the two fighting parties. As everyone knows, this happened at the persistent request of the CP leadership in the north and at the continued request of the Coordination Committee.

Brother Abu 'Ammar himself supervised the dispatch of the joint force and the formation of a force including elements from Fatah, the PFLP, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine to extend aid and support. The CP leadership and the Coordination Committee know that this joint force had to resort to force in order to lead its way and reach the besieged CP center. One Fatah officer was killed and three others were wounded as a result of what happened.

The CP's leadership is aware of the great effort exerted by Brother Abu 'Ammar in cooperation with the members of the Coordination Committee, foremost of which is former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in order to safeguard the lives of the party's leaders in Tripoli and the fighters who happened to be in the center.

We stayed for 3 hours trying to arrange things with the party's leadership and the Unification Movement so we could evacuate the CP's leaders from their center, which was besieged by large numbers of armed elements. We exerted extraordinary effort until we managed to evacuate the rest of the CP's cadres and elements with their weapons and transfer them to the city's stadium. We also managed to protect the CP's center, particularly since the objective of the attack was to seize it, and avoid possible huge losses in lives and equipment. By exerting this difficult effort, we managed to avoid bloodshed and to rescue the CP's leadership and cadres from their siege. The CP's leadership knows that after the siege it headed to Brother Abu 'Ammar's office surrounded by care, affection, and respect. Furthermore, we exerted another political effort when we contacted the CP's official in the north and the Unification Movement's Secretary Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. An agreement was reached following these contacts according to which the CP would continue its party, ideological, and political action, and the CP fighting and armed cadres would continue their acts in the city within the framework of the joint force. It was also agreed to maintain the CP center's operation. All this was reached as a result of a strong personal effort by Brother Abu 'Ammar and his contacts with the brother officials in the movement in the north. This effort and contacts lasted all through the night and until dawn of the next day. Everyone is also aware of our efforts in solving the problem between the Unification Movement and the Syrian Social National Party and the issuance of the joint statement afterwards.

Fatah anticipated the CP's appreciation for the difficult and intensive efforts it had exerted to reach this result. All the CP's leaders, particularly those in the north, know that things could have been catastrophic had it not been for the direct intensive efforts exerted by the Fatah leadership in the north, particularly by the revolution's commander Brother Abu 'Ammar.

One feels disappointed at this ungratefulness. We have the right to ask whether this was the first armed clash between the CP and another Lebanese faction. We wonder why we should be held responsible for this recent clash. Does the CP recall its armed confrontation with the Amal Movement in southern Lebanon and in Beirut's southern suburb? Does the CP recall its armed confrontation with the Al-Murabitun movement? Does the CP recall its armed confrontation with the Syrian Social National Party? Does the CP recall its armed confrontation with the Progressive Socialist Party? We would like to remind them of this long list.

We make no comment on this list because it concerns the CP alone. However, we have the right to wonder and to remind the CP's Politburo, its Central Committee, cadres, and elements of the bloody and dangerous confrontation that erupted between the CP and the Amal Movement shortly before the Israeli invasion in 1982.

As we face the problems of the current bloody confrontation between the CP and the Unification Movement, we have the right to ask whether another invasion is imminent. We have the right to ask why launch this fabricated roar against Fatah and its leadership at this very time, when things in Lebanon have rached the current point? Isn't this new roar a part of the campaign the CP has been launching against Fatah and its leadership for sometime now, this campaign which has reached the friendly socialist countries?

The Almighty knows that I have brought forward my witness.

We send our comradeship and militant greetings to all the members of the CP's Politburo and to all its cadres and elements. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah

Qaddumi Denies Fatah Involvement in Fighting

LD171535 Kuwait KUNA in English 1354 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 17 (KUNA) — The head of Palestine Liberation Organization Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, denied charges Monday that the mainstream Palestinian commando group, Fatah, had been involved in the fighting between an Islamic movement and militias of the Lebanese Communist Party in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. The Palestinian official was referring to a statement made by the head of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi, in which he accused Fatah fighters of taking part in the clashes that claimed scores of lives last Wednesday and Thursday.

Qaddumi told reporters following a meeting with Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir that the decisive evidence that Fatah fighters had not joined the clashes between the Communists and the Islamic "Al Tawheed" Movement was the statements made by former Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami and Nationalist leaders in Tripoli, in which they hailed PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat's efforts toward ending the fighting.

The Fatah Movement is still maintaining strong ties with its Lebanese National Movement allies and is exerting efforts with the aim of establishing a wide alliance that confronts the American- Israeli conspiracies against Lebanon, Qaddumi said. He affirmed that Fatah is effectively extending politial and military aid to the Lebanese National forces saying "this is part of our duty toward these forces, in order to consolidate their steadfastness in confronting the conspiracy."

Qaddumi said he discussed with Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad — at the meeting attended by the head of PLO office in Kuwait 'Awni Battash and the director of the minister's office, Suleiman Majed al-Shaheen — the present Arab situtions in general and the necessity of settling the Iraqi-Iranian war, the crisis in Lebanon, and Palestinian-Syrian differences.

Answering a question from KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY on the efforts and plans the PLO would make towards bringing the Palestinian cause to the forefront at the United Nations and other international forums, the PLO is exerting, alongside with all friends Qaddumi said at the 38th UN General Assembly session, efforts toward that objective. He added "we had succeeded in that effort to a great extent" and the Palestinian crisis was the first item touched on by many presidents at their General Assembly speeches and at side meetings.

As for the working paper prepared by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which contained a call for restoring unity to Fatah, Qaddumi said Fatah, under the leadership of 'Arafat welcomes all efforts aiming at bringing back national unity and democratic reform.

Speaking about the possibility that the Palestinian-Syrian relations would return back to normal, the head of the PLO Political Department said "we don't lose hope, but we are seeking that objective because we are all confronting a fierce enemy...Israel."

Qaddumi stressed that Arab efforts should be reunified before the convening of the forthcoming Arab summit, scheduled for next month and said that current Arab contacts are aiming at securing success for that conference.

'Arafat Involvement in Tripoli Clashes Denied

NC162026 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman has expressed regret over the accusations and fabricated reports involving the name of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Palestinian revolution forces commander in chief, in the battles that took place in Tripoli recently. The spokesman emphasized the positive role that the Palestinian revolution and its commander in chief had played in the efforts that led to a cease-fire. He said that those who are casting doubt should come to Tripoli and verify the role the Palestinian revolution had played.

The spokesman affirmed the revolution's stand, which rejects fighting among the national parties. The spokesman recalled the clashes that took place between the Communist Party and the Amal Movement. He said these clashes were one of the factors that weakened the national ranks in the face of Israel. He asked if the recent clashes [words indistinct].

Palestinian Source Cited on Tripoli Feud

JN171149 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 17 Oct 83 pp 1, 23

[Dispatch by Nabil 'Amr]

[Text] Tripoli — A responsible Palestinian source in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, expressed fears yesterday that Syria, Libya, and some Palestinian quarters may try to hamper the convocation of the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held next month. Great hopes are pinned on this summit in order to resolve Arab differences, especially since the Gulf, Saudi, and Algerian leaders are exerting efforts to narrow the differences between the Syrian and Iraqi viewpoints.

In an exclusive statement to the *Ad-Dustur* correspondent in Tripoli, the source said that the PLO greatly hopes that the Arab summit will emphasize the legitimacy of the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. He added that after failing to establish an alternative PLO, the Syrians may not attend the summit or may obstruct its convocation, especially since the Syrians have decided to terminate the Palestinian legitimacy under Abu 'Ammar's leadership.

The source disclosed that it was Syria's followers in Tripoli who are behind last week's fighting between the Islamic groups and the Lebanese Communist Party with the aim of embarrassing Abu 'Ammar, who maintains good relations with the two warring factions and so cannot side with either of them [in this conflict]. This fact made Abu 'Ammar work day and night to ease the situation and narrow the gap in the two sides' viewpoints.

Regarding the accusations that 'Arafat is biased toward the Islamic groups, the source said that a massacre might have occurred in Tripoli had it not been for Abu 'Ammar's positive intervention. He wondered how Abu 'Ammar could be biased when he accompanied the National Syrian Social Party leaders to the house of Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, and when he worked day and night in Tripoli with Rashid Karami and the coordination committee in order to halt fighting and to put his forces to use to disengage the two warring factions.

The source said that Syria's sole aim now is to defame the legitimate PLO, create problemms for 'Arafat, and secretly explode the situation in Tripoli after the Syrian intentions and military concentrations around the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon have been exposed. These Syrian forces will interfere by supporting one of the two warring factions, especially since Syria has over 3,000 fighters from the Squad Defenses in Tripoli commanded by 'Ali 'Id az-Za'im al-'Alawi.

The source considered pushing the situation toward explosion as an attempt to sabotage Palestinian-Soviet relations, particularly since what has taken place in Tripoli has worried Moscow. This worry stems from the Syrian propaganda campaigns in which Syria has claimed that Yasir 'Arafat agreed to the Islamic groups' slaughter of communists.

'Arafat Contacts Arab Movements in PDRY

JN171722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Telephone contact took place this morning between brother leader Abu 'Ammar and representatives of the Arab liberation movements in Aden. Abu 'Ammar briefed Brother Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and Muhsin Ibrahim as well as a number of the Arab liberation movements' representatives in Aden on the recent developments of the situation in Tripoli, particularly on the recent regretful armed clashes between the Lebanese Communist Party and the Unification Movement. He also outlined the role assumed by the Palestinian revolution, particularly by Fatah, in reaching a cease-fire and signing an agreement between the two conflicting parties. Abu 'Ammar explained the dimensions of the unjust campaign aimed against Fatah regarding this issue.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asked the Arab Liberation Movements' representatives to send a factfinding committee to become acquainted with the great efforts exerted by Fatah to prevent the bloodshed and to protect the Lebanese Communist Party's fighters.

Pro-'Arafat Fighters Arrive in Lebanon

NC160650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Information received by the Voice of Lebanon from Tripoli indicates that Syria has accused the Islamic Unification Movement of harboring 80 members of the Muslim Brotherhood in Tripoli. Syria has submitted a list of names to the movement, which denied that it has any members in the Muslim Brotherhood.

Other information received from the north indicates that fighters affiliated with Yasir 'Arafat recently arrived from Yemen, joined a group bearing the name of Sabra and Shatila forces, and are now positioned in Jabal Turbul.

Syrians Reportedly Kill Pro-'Arafat Officer

NC180808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Information from Al-Biqa' says personnel of the special units manning the Syrian barricade at the I'at Bridge in northern Al-Biqa' yesterday afternoon opened fire at a senior officer of 'Arafat's Fatah, killing him instantly.

Damascus Palestinians Cable Support to 'Arafat

JN151735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1625 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Recorded dispatch by an unidentified correspondent]

[Text] The masses of the Al-Yarmuk Palestinian camp in Damascus have staged a mammoth funeral march to bury the body of Fatah's hero martyr, 'Imad Darwish Abu as-Sa'id, who fell a few days ago while defending the Nabulus Committee Headquarters where he was attacked by Syrian intelligence agents. Tens of thousands of the camp's population took part in the funeral march shouting slogans in support of Brother Abu 'Ammar and the PLO, and condemning plots and splits. The masses of the Al-Yarmuk camp sent the following cable to Brother Abu 'Ammar:

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces: On behalf of the Al-Yarmuk camp masses, we send you this cable renewing our pledge to you until liberation. We will remain steadfast, adhering to our principles and convictions, and confronting any attempt to abort our victorious revolution. We pledge to you that we will always march to your footsteps.

Qaddumi on Normalizing Relations With Syria

NC172012 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 17 (AFP) — Palestinians loyal to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat are using "all possible means" to normalize their relations with Syria so as to unite against their common enemy, Israel, Faruq Qad

dumi, head of the strife-torn PLO's Political Department told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

"We have not given up hope," said Mr. Qaddumi, who arrived here today to attend a much-reduced Central Committee meeting of Mr 'Arafat's Fatah organization, the largest grouping in the PLO.

Two members of the Fatah Central Committee — Mr 'Arafat himself and his second-in-command Abu Jihad — are reportedly hemmed in with several thousand of their remaining supporters by Syrian troops near the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli. Others are reported to be in the Syrian capital, Damascus. Syria has been supporting a dissident movement in Fatah, and dissidents and loyalists have recently been involved in armed clashes.

Earlier today, the Fatah Central Committee announced a plan to send envoys to several Arab states — north and south Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan — to clarify the latest elements in the Palestinian crisis and the Lebanese situation.

Commenting on a plan for a top-to-bottom reform of the PLO put forward yesterday in Damascus by two smaller PLO factions, — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — Mr Qaddumi said Fatah was "in favour of all efforts for (Palestinian) National union and democratic reform of the PLO."

Mr Qaddumi stressed the importance of coordinated Arab efforts to make the coming Arab summit meeting, scheduled for November 20 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, a success. He said he had no knowledge of reports that the summit might be postponed.

There had been no change in relations between the PLO and Jordan, Mr. Qaddumi said. He also said he had met early today with Kuwaiti foreign minister Sheykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah for talks on general Arab affairs, including relations between the PLO and Syria, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Lebanese situation.

AL-FAJR Criticizes Syrian Stand on Iraqi Oil

JN151810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Review of West Bank Arabic press]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Al-Asad's Regime and the Law of the Jungle," the newspaper *Al-Fajr* says in its editorial:

Before the masks that were hiding them fell, the ugly Arab faces called on the PLO to either set up or improve relations with certain Arab regimes as a precondition for their support of the PLO. These false conditions have often misled the masses who are fate-stricken by their masked leaders.

The Syrian regime has called on the Arab states to adopt a specific position toward the PLO as a precondition for improving Syrian relations with Iraq and for allowing Iraq to export oil across Syrian territory. If the Arab states agree on the impudent Syrian condition, Al-Asad's regime will reconsider its decision to prevent Iraq from exporting oil through Syrian territory that the Hamah and Tal az-Za'tar murderer is controlling.

'Arafat Cables Andropov on October Anniversary

JN171830 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a cable of congratulations to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution. 'Arafat said: The Middle East region is being exposed to a fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught aimed at wiping out the legitimate Palestinian rights and the Palestinian revolution's achievements. 'Arafat adds: We hope that the USSR and its leader Andropov will extend the necessary assistance to the PLO to enable it to pass through this difficult stage.

'Arafat praised the USSR's continuous assistance to the PLO and the Palestinian people — assistance that was expressed in Andropov's historical speech and his remarks about the Palestinian people and their just national rights when he stressed the importance of world solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle. 'Arafat added: Our people will never forget this principled,friendly stand at the side of our nation's causes and the causes of our people inside and outside the occupied territory.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Foreign Ministers To Meet, Hold Summit

LD180958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (KUNA) — The Embassy of Qatar today confirmed that the (?foreign) ministers conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries is to be held on 1 November and that the fourth Gulf summit is to be held on 7 November in Doha. This was reported in a statement distributed by the Embassy clarifying a local paper report that the date of GCC foreign ministers conference had been rescheduled for 29 October.

BAHRAIN

Defense Force Unit Returns From GCC Maneuvers

GF171232 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Manama, 17 Oct (WAKH) — The Bahrain Defense Force unit which participated in the "Peninsula Shield" maneuvers carried out by the GCC countries in the UAE returned to Manama this morning. It should be mentioned that Army units of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman concluded the maneuvers in the UAE desert yesterday. The final stage of these maneuvers was attended by the chiefs of staff of these armies.

KUWAIT

Paper Views U.S. Plans for Jordanian RDF

LD171419 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (KUNA) — *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* speculated in its editorial today, commenting on news about a U.S. plan to form an Arab rapid deployment force in the Gulf, about the reasons that urged America to decide to set up such a force and equip it with arms and money. The paper asked if the United States was "doing that for the sake of the Arabs or for the sake of protecting her interests and imposing her control and making the Arabs servants and mercinaries to protect her imperialist interests." America, it added, is not doing this out of ignorance "but is doing it according to a studied scheme, which aims at nothing other than pushing the Arabs towards this madness, and consequently towards more division and fighting, thereby falling into the trap of the new imperialist onslaught led by Washington that resurrects the glories of her violant colonialist ancestors in Europe."

The paper asked: "How could an Arab remain sane when he hears and reads that the American Congress is discussing and studying a U.S. plan to form a Jordanian rapid deployment force in the Gulf with American arms and money?" The paper said, "We would naturally have understood if such a discussion took place about forming a Jordanian rapid deployment force among the Arabs themselves or between a group of them, and with Arab finance far removed from America or other than America."

Talks Begin With Visiting Libyan Delegation

LD162224 Tripoli JANA in English 1835 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Muharram 10, Oct 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Libyan Arab-Kuwaiti talks commenced here today between the General People's Committee Secretary of Installations, Engineer Muhammad 'Ubayd ash-Shukri, the Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, and delegations representing both countries. At the beginning of the session, Engineer ash-Shukri affirmed the importance of such meetings in developing and bolstering fraternal relations between the Libyan Arab and Kuwaiti people, pointing to the desire for strengthening and widening the scope of these links in the interests of both people and of the Arab nation. Engineer ash-Shukri also gave a detailed overview of the giant accomplishments in the Jamahiriyah and the fundamental changes brought about by the revolution there in all aspects of life in harmony with plans for the creation of a new civilisation based on a free and happy individual. The installations secretary also reviewed the field and scope of cooperation between both countries and the possibilities available for expanding it.

On the other hand, Mr Husayn said in a speech that Kuwait is following with great interest the giant developments and total rennaissance witnessed in the Jamahiriyah, pointing to his country's desire to build unique relations with the Jamahiriyah. The Kuwaiti minister reviewed the historic dimensions of Libyan-Kuwaiti relations and called for the necessity of joint action to further strengthen these links in ways that would serve their joint interests and the interests of the Arab nation. He said the Libyan Arab delegation's visit is a new step in these relations that were crowned by the leader's visit to Kuwait and the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister's visit to the Jamahiriyah, together with these visits' positive repercussions on fraternal relations. He said the Libyan Arab-Kuwaiti talks are designed to affirm joint fraternal action in a bid to create further understanding. On the other hand, technical subcommittees formed from members of both delegations began discussions on aspects of bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Amir Receives Delegation

LD172203 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Muharram 11, Oct 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Prince of the State of Kuwait this morning received Engineer Muhammad 'Ubayd ash-Shukri, secretary of the General People's Committee for Utilities, currently visiting Kuwait. The meeting, which was attended by the Kuwaiti minister for cabinet affairs and secretary of the Jamahiriyah's mission in Kuwait, discussed the fraternal relations between both countries and means of furthering them.

Delegation Meets Prime Minister

LD172201 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Muharram 11, Oct 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdalla as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti crown prince and Kuwaiti prime minister, this morning received

Engineer Muhammad 'Ubayd ash-Shukri, secretary of the General People's Committee for Utilities and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was also attended by the Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs and the secretary of the Jamahiriyah's mission in Kuwait. The meeting reviewed current cooperation between both people and bolstering joint cooperation.

Cabinet Affairs Minister on Gulf War Dangers

LD151737 Kuwait KUNA in English 1616 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Doha, Oct 15 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn was quoted here Saturday as warning against the perilous consequences of blocking navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, and asserted that peace was a primary objective of the Gulf Cooperation Council states.

In an interview with the Qatari paper *Ar-Rayah* today, the minister stated that working for peace was a main objective of the GCC states "because only through peace, we can realize prosperity for our peoples in the Gulf and in the Arab area."

He added that on these grounds, the upcoming fourth session of the GCC Supreme Council, scheduled to meet here next month, will take up the Iraq-Iran issue in view of its considerable bearing and impact on the situation in the Gulf region.

Husayn asserted that the council states were eager to find a settlement that will ensure peace and development in the region and allow the two Moslem neighbouring states of Iraq and Iran to live in amity and peace.

In this respect, he praised Iraq's readiness to settle the dispute with Iran by peaceful means and hoped that Iran will respond to the call of peace. The official underlined the GCC readiness to exert any required effort to end this conflict and pointed that the Council is prepared to undertake collective or individual mediation that can realize peace in the region.

Asked about Iraq's acquisition of advanced French warplanes and Iranian threats to close the Gulf before international navigation, Minister Husayn said, "blocking navigation will be very grave for all the Gulf states without exception."

The official explained that the issue was of direct interest to the whole world not only because the Gulf countries are major exporters of oil, "but also because the measure will be very serious at the international level," Husayn added, warning in the meantime that the blockade, if effected, will bring by much perils to all countries of the region.

Husayn said the next GCC summit, slated for November 15, will also discuss major Arab issues such as the Palestinian question, inter-Arab relations, minor differences, and the Lebanese crisis, reiterating in this respect the GCC countries' keenness on prevelance of peace and entente among all Lebanese factions in an independent and sovereign country.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets Cheysson in Paris

For SPA coverage of a meeting between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson during Prince Sa'ud's visit to Paris on 17 October, see the France section of the 18 October Western Europe *Daily Report*.

UAE

Bangladesh Finance Minister Arrives on Visit

GF150744 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 15 Oct (WAKH) — A.M. Muhith, Bangladesh minister of finance and planning, arrived here yesterday on a 3-day visit to the UAE. He is scheduled to meet with a number of UAE officials to discuss bilateral relations and means of expanding them.

Hold Meetings With Officials

GF151246 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Oct (WAKH) — Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the UAE president's court, today received A.M. Muhith, Bangladesh minister of finance and planning, and his accompanying delegation, who are currently visiting the UAE. Present at the meeting were Mr At-Ta'ir, minister of state for financial and industrial affairs, and (Abu as-'Said Khairulanam), Bangladesh ambassador to the UAE. During the meeting bilateral economic relations and means of strengthening them were discussed.

PDRY

Projects Inagurated in Hadramawt 17 Oct

GF171341 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived today in the district of Al-Mukalla, the governorate of Hadramawt, on an inspection visit and also to participate with the masses of the governorate in the celebrations of the revolution's anniversary and the 5th anniversary of the YSP. He was received by Salim Muhammad Jubran, YSP Central Committee member and first secretary of the party organization in the governorate; Muhammad 'Ali Ba Sammakh, YSP Central Committee Candidate member and chief of the Executive Bureau of the governorate's local people's assembly; members of the secretariat of the party organization and the Executive Bureau; and a large number of citizens who were chanting in support of the party and the revolution, carrying flags and banners expressing their happiness to welcome the brother secretary general.

After his arrival the brother secretary general opened the first stage of the 549,000-dinar carpenters cooperative complex. Studies are currently under way to complete the second stage of the complex in 1986. The complex will meet the needs of citizens and administration departments for office equipment. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also inaugurated the building of the General Water Authority in a suburb of Al-Mukalla. There are 35 offices in the building. He also opened an automated bakery in the suburb. The bakery will produce 2,000 loaves of bread an hour and is expected to meet the governorate's needs. The bakery has been financed by local resources with the contribution of the government and the private sector. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also inaugurated 40 apartments in the Ba 'Abbud suburb of Al-Mukalla. The apartments were built by the Ministry of Housing.

While inaugurating these projects, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the efforts made to implement these projects within the framework of the economic and social development plan and as part of the celebrations of the revolution's 20th anniversary and the party's fifth anniversary. He expressed satisfaction with the development in the governorate and the efforts to raise the citizens' living standard.

Brothers George Habash, PFLP secretary general; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of Egypt's NPUG; Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of Lebanon's Communist Action Organization; members of the Political Bureau; and party and government officials attended the inauguration of these projects.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Arrives, Holds Meetings

GF161530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received this morning Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the organizational committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party, and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces.

During the meeting, which was dominated by an atmosphere of amity, they discussed relations between the two friendly countries in the party, political, economic, and cultural fields, and prospects of their future progress by constantly developing them in various fields, along with relations between the two revolutions.

Comrade Mengistu expressed his deep pleasure over his participation in our people's celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the revolution and the fifth anniversay of the YSP, which is an expression of the deep relations linking the PDRY and the Ethiopian revolutionaries, which in various stages have proved the strength and firmness of the relations. He also lauded the achievements of the revolution which the PDRY has achieved during the past years in economic and social construction. He affirmed that the place the PDRY is now occupying in the world's liberation movement is a lofty one and that Ethiopia is proud of its relations with our country.

For his part, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his deep thanks to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, who personally attended our masses' festivals on this occasion.

He affirmed that the PDRY and the Ethiopian revolutions, which have been united through common principles and goals, will continue to struggle to preserve their achievements and to build their new societies.

During the meeting, they also reviewed the situation and developments in the region resulting from the imperialist and Zionist plots, and the two countries' stand on them.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his satisfaction and pleasure to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad over the sincere relations of comradeship which he received from brother officials in the party and the state and the masses of our people which showed the deep relations of comradeship between the two friendly peoples.

Present at the meeting were Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, YSP Central Committee Political Bureau member; Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd, YSP Central Committee member and ambassador to Ethiopia; Comrade (Ibes Tebsa), member of the Political Bureau of the Ethiopian Workers Party; and Hussien Ismail, member of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party and Ethiopian ambassador in Aden.

Ethiopian Leader Departs

GF161540 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, left Aden this evening together with his accompanying delegation following a 4-day visit to our country to participate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the revolution and the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Defense Minister Receives Foreign Delegations

GF161900 Aden ANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Aden, 16 Oct (ANA) — Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, YSP Central Committee member and minister of defense, received this morning the Hungarian delegation, led by Major General (Shandar) [name as received], Hungarian deputy defense minister, and the Bulgarian delegation, led by Lieutenant General Petko Dudov, first deputy chief of the general staff of the Bulgarian Army, in separate audiences.

During the meetings they discussed relations between our Army and the armies of friendly Hungary and Bulgaria and means of strengthening and expanding the relations.

'Ali Nasir Muhammed Cables 'Arafat on Tripoli

NC162022 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman, has sent a cable to Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and Palestinian revolution forces commander in chief. The cable denounced the aggressive design against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Forces. In his cable yesterday, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: We have been following with extreme concern the recent developments in the Lebanese city of Tripoli. We feel that this does not serve the Palestinian cause and the struggle of the Lebanese National Forces, which are staunch allies of the liberation struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people and which are offering the cream of their cadres and strugglers for the victory of our Arab people's principles and noble objectives. We have no doubt that the fabrication of peripheral battles is part of an aggressive design against the revolution, the PLO, its march, and its legitimate institutions — as well as against the Lebanese National Forces — to facilitate the implementation of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan, which is behind these battles.

YAR

President Salih Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH

PM171606 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 15-21 Oct 83 pp 3-4

[Interview with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by Faysal Hamid Idris in San'a' — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the state of cooperation between you and the GCC? Could we conceivably assume that you may participate in the coming GCC military exercises?

Answer: Our cooperation with the GCC states is developing and growing continuously. The GCC will undoubtedly play a prominent role in further developing these relations because it reflects a collective concept of deeper relationship between the GCC and our country in the interest of the objectives which consolidate security and stability in the region and in the interest of the general development and progress of the area's people. As regards participation in the GCC military exercises, we have not been invited to participate, but we naturally view the possible results with optimism because of the importance of building up the intrinsic military power of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula states.

Question: What is the meaning of your inclination to establish relations with the Soviet Union?

Answer: For your information, Soviet-Yemeni relations are 55 years old. Without doubt, the relations between our country and the Soviet Union have developed considerably under the revolution and as a result of the Soviet Union's positive and constructive attitude toward and support for the Yemeni revolution. Of course, that does not mean that we become a part of any particular circle. Our national interests dictate that we establish equal relations based on mutual interests with all countries.

Question: Observers maintain that what you have offered the Palestinian brothers stems from your interest in playing an Arab and international role. What is your answer to that, and are you not afraid that, as some people say, the Lebanon experience will be repeated here?

Answer: What we do for the Palestinian revolution is motivated by our people's faith and conviction. It emanates from our faith in the Palestinian cause as a fateful and basic issue for the entire Arab nation. We must do everything in our power to uphold the cause. This is a duty dictated by our national Arab identity. We make our contribution as a matter of national and Islamic commitment and loyalty, and we do not expect thanks for it. Our aims do not include playing an exhibitionist propaganda role at the Arab or international levels.

As regards the second part of your question, I emphasize that the Yemeni people's unity is quite solid. The heroic officers and men of the Palestinian revolution whom Yemen embraces are all aware of the objectives of the Palestinian revolution at this stage. Lebanon's bitter experience was not the result of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. It was the result of plots hatched by imperialism, Israel, and world Zionism, which found in Lebanon a fertile field for their plots. Here in Yemen we are confident that our people are capable of confronting all plots, as in the past.

Question: While in San'a' I noticed that the presence of the Muslim brotherhood is something to be reckoned with. What is your assessment of this matter, and how active are they in Yemen?

Answer: The Yemeni people are Muslims who cling to their Islamic faith and who are governed by the Islamic sharia'a. They were the first to hoist the banner of Islam and they contributed to the Islamic conquests. That is why our people do not believe in parties. Our constitution bans all kinds of parties. Today we have the National Charter that was drafted by all groups of the people, who chose it as an ideological concept embodying all their objectives and aspirations. Any grouping is viewed within the context of the National Charter and the political framework of the General People's Congress. This is stipulated in the National Charter.

Question: How do you explain, and what is your attitude toward, the shelling of Druze positions by U.S. battleships?

Answer: We are against all kinds of foreign intervention by any state against any Arab state.

Question: What about your relations with Saudi Arabia, and how do you view cooperation between the two countries?

Answer: Our relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are progressing and growing steadily and are getting better every day. We regard the cooperation between the two countries as an example to be followed in the Arab World. We see it as a most sincere and splendid cooperation between two neighborly and

fraternal countries with mutual interests in all walks of life and an honest commitment to the principles of fraternity dictated by a common faith, a common fate, a common history, and a common present.

Radwan Briefs Mubarak on PRC, DPRK Visits

NC171336 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 17 (MENA) — State Minister for Culture, Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, reported to President Husni Mubarak, today on the outcome of his recent visits to China and North Korea, where he signed agreements for boosting cultural exchange between Egypt and both countries.

Radwan also briefed the president on the efforts exerted for the restoration of the chin of the sphinx.

The president lauded the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Culture in the fields of child's culture, the renovation of the different museums in Egypt, the Saladin citadel and other areas of historical and tourist importance.

Mubarak Receives U.S. Information Agency Director

NC172034 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Charles Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Safwat ash-Sharif, the minister of state for information, and Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, the chairman of the information authority. It was also attended by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

After the meeting, Ash-Sharif said that Charles Wick conveyed to President Mubarak the greetings and admiration of U.S. President Reagan, the effects of President Mubarak's visit to the United States, and the good reactions caused by the visit.

Safwat ash-Sharif added that during the meeting, a review was made of the media relations and the information and cultural cooperation and exchanges between the two countries.

In conclusion, Ash-Sharif said that the discussions also dealt with the Middle East question, the Lebanese problem, and the Palestinian issue as well as international questions in general.

Muhyi ad-Din Speaks to 17 Oct NDP Meeting

NC171215 Cairo MENA in English 1145 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, Oct 17 (MENA) — Dr. Muhyi ad-Din, who is also secretary general of the National Democratic Party, asserted that the Emergency Law was for the security and stability of the country and will only be enforced when combating terrorism and violence.

The premier said during a meeting today with NDP secretaries and leaderships here, that Egypt is living through an era of freedom of speech and opinion. Dr. Muhyi ad-Din pointed to Egypt's prominent role at the non-alignment level, and praised integration between Egypt and the Sudan. On Egyptian-American relations, the premier said President Husni Mubarak had focused on bilateral ties especially the economic ones, and the president found a good response from the American side.

Egypt and France also share an agreement in the field of military industrialization, Muhyi ad-Din said, adding that the two countries also share great ventures and there is a remarkable economic cooperation in numerous projects.

Egypt has also launched recently an intensive political and diplomatic drive, as it has been visited by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. The three leaders discussed separately with President Mubarak a number of world problems besides the Middle East conflict, he added.

On the domestic level, Dr. Muhyi ad-Din said that security and stability prevailed, as many political detainees had been released and only some thirty to forty are still detained.

Muhyi ad-Din Opens 3-Day Business Confernce

NC171354 Cairo MENA in English 1335 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 17 (MENA) — Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din inaugurated today the business international round-table conference organized by th General Investment Authority.

The three-day conference is presided over by former U.S. agriculture secretary and chairman of the Business International Corporation Orville Freeman.

During the conference Dr. Muhyi ad-Din said that the Egyptian Government views its economic policy in the light of declared and well defined principles. These principles, Dr. Muhyi ad-Din added, are three-fold, the first, supporting and strengthening peace and all peace efforts in the region, the second respecting its commitments and obligations domestically and internationally, and the third adhering to the open-door economic policy.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din also said that President Husni Mubarak has himself stressed these principles several times and pointed out that economic openness should be oriented to production rather than consumption.

Dr. Muhyi ad-Din added that the vital instrument in our economic policies is the new five year economic and social plan 1982/83 - to 1986/87. This plan aims at maintaining the comparatively high rates of growth.

He added that this plan relied upon certain coordinated and integrated policies, aiming at healing the economic imbalances.

Dr. Muhyi ad-Din pointed out that over the last few years, a lot has been said about red tape and intractable bureaucratic procedures as being one of the main obstacles to development process and the flow of foreign capital into Egypt.

All this, Dr. Muhyi ad-Din added, has been changed. The present government has adopted a series of new policies and measures which aim at removing some of the obstacles facing the foreign and domestic investors and infusing the decisionmaking in the government and public sector with the new sense of efficiency and delivery on time.

Dr. Muhyi ad-Din added that Egypt is now having excellent economic relations and mutual cooperation with all international organizations and many industrial countries.

He pointed out that in the first year of the plan alone, Egypt's economy has attracted about $2500 million from these foreign sources. These funds and the domestic investments, Dr. Muhyi ad-Din added, are being used now to develop Egypt's economy particularly the infrasructure like water, roads, sewerage, telecommunications, railways and ports.

Dr. Muhyi ad-Din concluded by saying that Egypt has achieved bright results and its economy is showing real improvement underlining that the achievements will be greater by the end of the first five-year plan in 1987.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit
NC152131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak arrived in Cairo from London today on a few days' visit to Egypt. He was met by Sudanese Embassador in Cairo 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman Nasr.

Confers With Ghali
NC171032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this morning with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, currently on a visit to Cairo. During the meeting, the two ministers conducted an overall review of the Middle East situation, the African issues concerning the two countries, and some international issues. The two sides held consultations, exchanged views, and discussed the means to coordinate their stands on the Egyptian and Sudanese move in the next phase within the context of the integration between the two countries on foreign policy.

Meets With 'Ali
NC171345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, met today with Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, the Sudanese foreign minister, who is currently visiting Cairo.

During the meeting, there was a review of the contacts made recently by Egyptian and Sudanese diplomacy on the African and international levels. Agreement was reached on the outlines of the two countries' diplomatic activity in the coming period and the coordination of their stands on various African issues. 'Ali briefed the Sudanese foreign minister on the outcome of President Husni Mubarak's recent visit to the United States and France.

Following the meeting, the Sudanese foreign minister said that his current visit to Egypt is within the context of the two countries' integration in the field of foreign policy. He said: It is natural that I should come to Cairo to exchange views with the brothers on a number of issues that were discussed during the 38th session of the UN General Assembly within the framework of integration between Egypt and Sudan in the field of diplomacy. The Sudanese foreign minister said that the Egyptian foreign minister will visit Khartoum soon to coordinate stands on African issues.

Ethiopian Trade Minister Arrives in Cairo
NC151214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — Ethiopian Foreign Trade Minister Wollie Chekol arrived in Cairo today on a several day visit during which he will hold talks with Egyptian economic officials on promoting the volume of bilateral trade exchange. It is to be recalled that this is the first official visit to Egypt by an Ethiopian official since 1976.

The volume of the bilateral trade exchange amounted to $3 million last year. The Ethiopian official was received by Mustafa as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Trade Minister Comments
NC151518 Cairo MENA in English 1420 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, Oct 15 [MENA] — Ethiopean Trade Minister Wollie Chekol arrived here for talks with economic officials on means of increasing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries.

During the press conference Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id held jointly today with Ethiopian Minister of Trade Wollie Chekol, Dr as-Sa'id lauded the economic relations binding Egypt and Ethiopia. He described this visit as a positive step towards consolidating relations between the two countries. The visit aims at discussing means of boosting trade exchange between the two countries.

Wollie Chekol, Ethiopian minister of trade, said later his visit to Egypt aims mainly at consolidating trade relations between Egypt and Ethiopia. Trade relations between member-states of the Organization of African Unity should be based on the principles of the OAU resolutions that determine the form of these relations. He underlined that trade relations between Egypt and Ethiopia should continue according to the resolutions of the OAU.

Dr as-Sa'id said later that a protocol on boosting trade cooperation between Egypt and Ethiopia will be concluded at the end of the Ethiopian minister's visit here. It will be based on the 1976 cooperation protocol between the two countries.

Romanian Delegation Arrives in Cairo 15 Oct
NC152154 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] A Romanian delegation led by Marcel Dinu, director of the Romanian Foreign Ministry's Middle East Directorate,

arrived in Cairo this evening to prepare for the 4-day visit that Romanian President Nicolae Ceasescue will pay to Egypt, which will start on Wednesday.

'Ali on Ceausescu Visit

NC172204 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will arrive in Cairo on Wednesday on a 3-day visit during which he will hold talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on international issues of interest to the two countries, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations.

In a statement to our correspondent, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the Romanian president's visit to Egypt is of particular importance in view of the tension in the Middle East, the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and the restoration of its sovereignty and independence, and the need for a solution to the Palestinian issue — the crux of the conflict in the Middle East.

'Ali added that the visit comes at a time when tension prevails in East-West relations on a number of issues, the most prominent of which are the deployment of missiles in Europe and the deadlock in the strategic arms limitation talks — topics which are of interest to presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu. 'Ali said that the two presidents will discuss Egyptian-Romanian relations and the ways of strengthening them in all fields.

Ceausescu Discusses Forthcoming Visit

For a MENA report on the interview given in Bucharest to *Al-Ahram by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in which* he comments on the issues to be discussed during his forth coming visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, see the Romania section of the 18 October Eastern Europe *Daily Report*.

GDR Agriculture Minister Arrives 17 October

NC171518 Cairo MENA in English 1446 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 17 (MENA) — The minister of agriculture and forestry in German Democratic Republic arrived here today leading a delegation on a week-long visit to Egypt.

The German minister would meet with the ministers of agriculture, economy, supply and the head of the Scientific Research Academy to discuss cooperation between the two countries for increasing production of primary crops and cereals as well as agriculture mechanisation and the development of animal wealth.

The German Minister would also discuss cooperation between Egypt and Germany regarding the establishment of factories for the production of non-conventional fodder.

Former Gaza Mayor Pays 3-Day Visit to Cairo

NC161207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — Former Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Egypt, as a guest of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

While in Egypt, the former Gaza mayor will meet with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to review the conditions of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the services being rendered by Egypt to the sons of the Strip in the health and education fields.

SFRY Delegation Arrives in Baghdad 14 Oct

JN141633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad — Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon leading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. He will hold talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral cooperation and the projects that Yugoslav companies are implementing in Iraq.

He was received on arrival by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad, and a number of government officials.

'Ali Receives Dragan

JN151348 Baghdad INA in English 1310 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 15, INA — Member of Revolution Command Council and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali conferred here today with the Yugoslav Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Zvone Dragan and the delegation accompanying him.

The two sides reviewed vistas of mutual cooperation in various fields and means of developing them.

They discussed the progress of implementing the technical and economic minutes of cooperation concluded between the two countries as well as the work on a number of development projects currently implemented by Yugoslav firms in Iraq. During his visit Mr Dragan will have talks and meetings with a number of Iraqi officials in preparation for the talks that will take place between the First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and the President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc, who will visit Iraq very soon.

Ramadan Meets Dragan

JN162030 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and his accompanying delegation.

Ramadan expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the good and developed relations with Yugoslavia and the steps they have taken so far in the fields of cooperation and coordination in order to promote these relations in the political and economic fields, given that these two countries play an effective role in the Nonaligned Movement and the international arena.

Ramadan pointed out the coming visit that Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, will pay to Iraq soon. He said that this visit will be very useful and will contribute to the promotion of bilateral relations in the interest of the two friendly poepoles. Ramadan also reviewed the dimensions of the Iraq-Iran war and the Iraqi initiatives to achieve peace in the region in accordance with Iraq's peaceful principles and its commitment to these principles. He expressed Iraq's readiness to destroy any aggression which would affect its entity and sovereignty. He also referred to the new strategic projects in the fields of industry, oil, and agriculture. He said that these projects will be implemented next year and that the fourth year of war will witness a development in the Iraqi economy.

Dragan expressed his pleasure over visiting Iraq and praised Iraq's comprehensive progress and continuous development despite the war circumstances. Dragan also praised Iraq's peaceful efforts and concern about development and progress.

Dragan expressed the confidence that the coming visit to Iraq by Milka Planinc will be fruitful and successful because Iraqi-Yugoslav relations have developed positively during the past years in harmony with the desire of the officials in the two countries and their identical policies, which serve the Nonaligned Movement and humanity.

During the meeting, which was attended by the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad, the two sides discussed the issues that would contribute to the promotion of cooperation and relations between the two friendly countries.

Arrival of Milka Planinc

JN171020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 Oct (INA) — Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, arrived in Baghdad tonight heading a delegation on an official visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Mrs Planinc expressed delight at visiting Iraq and said she would be holding talks with Iraqi officials on developing and strengthening relations of cooperation and friendship in all fields between the two countries.

The SFRY official was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and a number of ministers.

Mrs Planinc's delegation comprises Abdulah Mutapcic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milojko Veljovic, member of the Federal Economic Chamber presidency; Dragan Kontic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Executive Council. Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who is currently in Baghdad, will join the delegation.

Meeting With Ramadan

JN171740 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, this morning received Mrs Milka Planinc. The meeting was attended by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal

Executive Council; members of the SFRY delegation; the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade; and the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad.

Ramadan said during the meeting that Mrs Planinc's visit to Iraq at this particular time shows the nature of the advanced Iraqi-SFRY relations and the two countries' warm desire to strengthen and expand these relations in the various fields to serve the interests of the two friendly peoples. He said the advanced relations between the two countries are not only beneficial to the two friendly peoples but to all of the nonaligned countries and the world as well because the two countries are among the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement and among the active members of this movement. The two countries want this movement to realize its human aims on the international level. He pointed out that Iraqi-SFRY relations go back a long way and draw their strength from their conviction in joint humanitarian aims.

Ramadan said that this visit is an invaluable opportunity for the SFRY delegation to learn about Iraq's genuine conditions while it is marching along the path of progress under President Saddam Husayn's leadership despite the war circumstances, and to understand the latest Iraqi-Iranian war developments and Iraq's position on the war, its peaceful efforts to stop the fighting, and its continuous endeavors to pool the necessary means of defending its sovereignty, safety, and independence. Ramadan expressed his satisfaction with the developed Iraqi-SFRY relations and Iraq's desire to develop and expand them further in the various fields.

Foreign Affairs Officials Meet

JN172020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1902 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA) — Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, met here this evening with Mirko Ostajic, SFRY deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the meeting, the two sides discussed several Arab and international issues as well as bilateral relations. They also reviewed the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the efforts to end it, and the danger of its continuation to world peace and security.

Ostojic is accompanying Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, who is currently visiting Iraq.

Official Talks Begin

JN172022 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The first round of the Iraqi-SFRY official talks began today. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, headed the Iraqi side, and SFRY Prime Minister Mrs Milka Planinc headed the SFRY side.

Taha Yasin Ramadan welcomed Mrs Planinc and said: The 17 July revolution under leader President Saddam Husayn is ambitious in its plans. This revolution was able to achieve great deeds and solid economic bases through its courageous steps and by adopting studied scientific programs to develop the basic, economic, industrial, agricultural, and service spheres.

The first deputy prime minister pointed out that Iraq has continued to implement its development plans and programs despite the war launched by the Iranian regime, which insists on its continuation. Obstructing development in Iraq is one of the war's objectives. The first deputy prime minister asserted that combat capabilities develop and emerge by strengthening our national economy.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said: When the Arab and international parties who are allies of the Iranian regime found that they could not achieve their objectives, they helped this regime by drawing up new plans to besiege Iraq's economy, including halting the flow of oil through Syria. Iraq, however, faced these means with understanding, steadfastness, and firmness.

Concluding his remarks, Taha Yasin Ramadan noted that such meetings aim at acquainting both sides with viewpoints which will consolidate bilateral relations, cooperation, and friendship. These meetings also aim at discussing Arab and international situations between two leading countries in the Nonaligned Movement.

Mrs Planinc said that her country believes in Iraq's stances and its repeated initiatives in the international arena to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran. She also said that the SFRY's stance on this war is clear. This war is considered a great danger to international peace and security. Mrs Planinc expressed great admiration for Iraq's progress and growth in all spheres despite the exceptional circumstances.

Mrs Planinc asserted her country's support for the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, in liberating their entire blessed soil.

During the meeting, they discussed the developed bilateral relations and means of bolstering them to serve the two peoples' interests in all spheres and to strengthen their leading roles in the Nonaligned Movement.

The Iraqi side included Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and a number of under secretaries and officials in the competent quarters. The SFRY side included Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Abdulah Mutapcic, Federal Executive Council member; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milojko Veljovic, member of the Federal Economic Chamber Presidency; Dragan Kontic, foreign affairs adviser to the Federal Executive Council president; and officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Executive Council.

Military Spokesman on Iranian Offensive

JN181137 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has said that the deceptive methods to which the Iranian enemy is now resorting in order to carry out a new offensive against Iraq will be of no avail, stressing that this offensive will certainly be destroyed.

The spokesman told INA today that the Iranian forces had completed their basic preparations for an offensive against the Iraqi units a long time ago. However, he added, when the enemy realized the strength of our defenses and the vigilance of our units and became certain that its attempt would be doomed to failure, it hesitated and resorted to methods of deception.

He indicated that the enemy has now completed its detailed preparations for the new offensive, but emphasized that the Iraqi forces are quite ready to destroy the new aggression and to teach the enemy a hard lesson which will expedite its inevitable end.

Communique 1,250 on 16-17 Oct War Actions

JN171727 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,250 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 October 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

While continuing to confront the clique of evil and expansion ruling in Iran, our Armed Forces are inspired by our grandfathers' spirit and history. They are committed to principles, adhering to the right path, and confronting evil.

The results of the war operations at the front for last evening and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units opened fire at enemy positions opposite our forces in the area wast of Basra, inflicting losses in men and equipment. The enemy's cries for help were heard by our forward observation posts. Two of the enemy were killed in another area of the same sector.

2. Using various weapons, our forward units opened fire at a number of enemy targets opposite their positions in the northern sector of the front, inflicting a number of casualties and destroying a hardware stockpile.

3. In the central sector of the front, one of our combat patrol units found a number of various serviceable weapons and military equipment which the enemy left during previous battles. The weapons and equipment were evacuated to the rear.

4. One hardware stockpile and one observation post were destroyed in the Maysan sector where the enemy was seen trying to evacuate its casualties from the destroyed observation post.

5. The artillery of the spiteful Iranian regime last night and today shelled Khanaqin, Mandali, their suburbs, and the Ash-Shihabi subdistrict, causing damage in a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 October 1983

President Says 70,000 Kurds Volunteer for Army

JN161755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has announced that since the Iranian attack on Haj 'Umran, 70,000 Kurds have volunteered for the army. During his meeting with a new group of donors in northern Iraq, his excellency said that the enemy was surprised by the fact that the Iraqi people, including the Kurds, will firmly defend Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn also said that some Iranians are aware of this fact and they hesitate to launch a new aggression, although they completed their preparations more than 1 month ago.

Finance Official Returns From Egypt Visit

JN151205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) — Finance Under Secretary Hanna Razuki and his delegation returned here last night after a 4-day visit to Egypt.

Razuki said that the visit was aimed at strengthening cooperation in banking between Iraq and Egypt within the framework of economic relations between the two fraternal countries. He added that he held talks with the Egyptian economic minister and the director of the Central Bank on consolidating banking relations.

Razuki attended the opening of Ar-Rafidayn Bank's branch in Cairo.

Armed Forces Commander on RDF Unit for Gulf

JN171311 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1205 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, has said that Jordan rejects and condemns attempts to undermine or cast doubt on its pan-Arab commitment to its Arab brothers — a commitment which grew and was entrenched within the framework of Jordan's faith in Arab solidarity and the common Arab destiny. This came in his reply to a PETRA-JNA correspondent's question on reportsin some U.S. newspapers, citing Israeli radio, about the formation of a so-called Jordanian rapid deployment force. The commander in chief added that Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, was and will continue to be a pillar and support for all Arab brothers, in the same manner as Jordan considers them to be its pillar and support. Since Jordan receives aid from fraternal brothers, it, in turn, extends to them what aid it can afford in a number of fields, including the military one.

He said that Jordan's support for its brothers in the Arab Gulf and elsewhere does not represent a new Jordanian policy. Moreover, this is not a new matter; it is the trend drawn up by His Majesty King Husayn and deepened through actual practice over a quarter of a century. This is done out of Jordan's loyalty to the principle of cooperation among the various Arab states and peoples in their struggle against external dangers and in their march toward development and progress in an atmosphere of security and stability.

The commander in chief said that Jordan, which believes in the need to diversify its arms sources, still considers the United States to be one of the most important sources for its Armed Forces. Therefore, Jordan developed the organizational frameworks which serve this purpose. This is a fact well known to all. Our meetings and talks with the U.S. side on the armament issue and related subjects are held annually — before the public and in broad daylight. Nevertheless, Jordan does not always find it easy to obtain U.S. arms because of either financial or political reasons created by Israel and the Zionist lobby with the aim of depriving Jordan of modern weapons. This is evident in the manner this report was disseminated with a view to aborting the efforts we have exerted to obtain the advanced weapons we need from the United States, weapons for which we held several sessions of intensive talks and negotiations. In fact, this Israeli stand is neither strange nor surprising, as it reminds us of its previous stands toward every neighboring Arab state that tried to obtain modern weapons from the United States or elsewhere.

Concluding, Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir said: Jordan, which is concerned about its sovereignty and independence, at the same time is concerned with defending the Arab identity against attempts to undermine it, whether through aggression or through foreign attempts at hegemony. Jordan will assume its pan-Arab responsibilities when it is required to do so — as it has always done and as its historical record testifies to — despite the obstacles and difficulties the nation's enemies are trying to place in the way.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN180750 Amman Jordan Times in English 18 Oct p 4

[Editorial: "Israel at It Again]

[Text] The Armed Forces commander-in-chief's statement Monday spells out a clear Jordanian position on the question of U.S. arms sales to this country. Jordan and other Arab states do in fact need American weapons to protect themselves from aggression and foreign domination probably as much as the United States needs to protect its own vital interests in this part of the world. But Israel, being the self-appointed policeman of the Middle East, does not of course like this equation, as it has been trying all along to sabotage Arab-American cooperation in whatever form and substance.

The Israeli talk about the so-called Jordanian "Rapid Deployment Force" for the Gulf is but the latest example of how Israel strives, by various means but mainly through its Zionist lobby in Washington, to block all Arab attempts at acquiring defensive weapons from the U.S. From the moment the Israelis leaked the news of a Reagan administration proposal to the U.S. Congress to sell sophisticated arms and equipment to Jordan, and the ways the news was disseminated, it was evident that Israel would again try its hand at thwarting such a deal. As Ash-Sharif Zayd said in his statement, the Israeli move was in fact neither new nor surprising, as it reminds us of previous Israeli attempts against efforts made by other Arab states as well to acquire modern weapons from the U.S., or, indeed, from any other source (Remember the Israeli-engineered uproar about West Germany's projected sale of Leopard II tanks to Saudi Arabia).

Nevertheless, the clarity of the Jordanian position vis-a-vis the U.S. Administration's proposal to Congress, as spelled out in Monday's statement, should serve notice that, regardless of all obstacles, Jordan is going to continue to shoulder its responsibilities in strengthening itself in order to defend Arab rights everywhere. This the country would do, as it did in the past, not according to what Israel, or any foreign power, likes or dislikes, but simply in accordance with Jordan's firm moral obligations towards the security and stability of the Arab region and its peoples.

No nation, no state or people has the right to expect Jordan to stand idle by threats and dangers directed against its Arab brethren to the West or to the East. And it should be common knowledge by now that Israel is the least qualified, of all states, to dictate the form of Arab cooperation — its relations to the rest of the world — and its substance.

Syrian Minister of Health Arrives in Amman 17 Oct

JN171526 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Amman, 17 Oct (PETRA) — Syrian Health Minister Dr Ghasub ar-Rifa'i arrived in Amman this morning via Ar-Ramtha to participate in the 30th session of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Committee which will begin its meeting in Amman today. Representatives from 21 countries in the region will participate.

Soviet Experts Install Missile Network in Tarshish
NC171842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that Soviet experts arrived in Bulunya in upper Al-Matn this morning. They met at the Bulunya Forest Hotel with senior army officers and Colonel Ghazzah Kan'an, the officer in charge of the Syrian command in Al-Biqa, and subsequently left for Duhur ash-Shuwayr and then for Al-Biqa'.

At 1430 this afternoon, the inhabitants of Tarshish were surprised, following the cutting of the Zahla-Duhur ash-Shuwayr road, to see international transport trucks carrying rocket launching pads covered with tarpulins. Other trucks were seen carrying missiles at 1600.

Soviet experts, equipped with military maps, were seen installing the missile network at strategic points on the mountains surrounding Tarshish and overlooking Al-Biqa' and upper Al-Matn.

McFarlane's Appointment Met With 'Satisfaction'
NC172025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A prominent U.S. source expects the White House to issue a statement this week about the appointment of a new negotiator to the Middle East now that President Reagan has appointed his special envoy to the area, Robert McFarlane, as adviser for national security. The source said that McFarlane will issue a statement later this week explaining the reasons for his new appointment.

Lebanese officials were officially notified of this appointment this evening. McFarlane's appointment in the new post was received with welcome and satisfaction in Lebanon.

An official source believes McFarlane's appointment to this extremely key position, where the basis of the U.S. foreign policy is charted, will bring the Lebanese issue to the center of the U.S. view and strategy and will enhance the hope that McFarlane will contribute positively to resolving the issues related to Lebanon.

Security Committee Discusses Incidents, Observers
NC171754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held a meeting today at the Trad Bank branch building between Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima. All its members attended the meeting, which began at 1130 and continued until 1530. The committee did not issue a statement on the results of its meeting. However, informed sources told the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that the conferees dealt with the security incidents that took place during the past 24 hours in light of the constant violation of the cease-fire.

The committee also dealt with the incidents that took place while it was meeting, especially the repeated attacks on the Army positions in the southern suburbs [of Beirut]. The committee also dealt at length with the attacks on the U.S. Marines' positions. It tackled them to prevent their recurrence.

The committee then continued to study the operational instructions for the task of the neutral observers. According to informed sources, this is a diversified task and requires more than one meeting. However, the committee has completed part of this work. It will resume its meeting tomorrow to continue working out these instructions so as to have them approved, signed, and subsequently announced by the parties concerned.

Greece Agrees 'in Principle' To Send Observers
NC171722 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Lebanese Government yesterday officially asked the Greek Government to send Greek advisers to Beirut. National Economy Minister Yerasimos Arsenis stated today in a press conference that the Greek Government has accepted the Lebanese request in principle, and will now examine the terms under which the Greek observers will fulfill their mission.

Al-Hariri Meets Salim, Leaves for Damascus
NC171727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Rafiq al-Hariri left for Damascus this evening after meeting with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim at the Presidential Palace in B'abda.

Wadi' Haddad Returns to Beirut 17 October
NC171728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Dr Wadi' Haddad, presidential adviser for national affairs, returned to Beirut from the United States via Paris this evening.

Tunisian Paper Cites Junblatt on Syrian Ties
JN161621 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis, 16 Oct (SANA) — Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, has affirmed that Syrian-Lebanese ties are so strong and deep that they cannot be ignored and that Syria is the lung through which Lebanon breathes. In a statement to the Tunisian newspaper *Al-'Amal* published here today, he described the Lebanese regime as an extension of Israel and a tool in the Phalangists' hands.

On the other hand, Walid Junblatt also asserted that his party's relations with the PLO are very good, and that the crisis within the Fatah movement should be resolved through political means. He strongly denied the existence of any siege of the Palestinian groups by the Syrian forces in Lebanon. He said there is no siege and explaned the whole matter by saying that the political dialogue between the two disputing sides within the Fatah movement has stopped, a development that led to a military action.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Junblatt stressed the need to find a political solution that can ensure justice for all factions and sects and guarantee the creation of a secular method from all the sectarial and religious restrictions and evils. He also asserted that any political solution to the existing problem in Lebanon basically requires the cancellation of the 1943 charter and the establishment of a new political and constitutional framework. He added: There should be some reformations even in the case of maintaining the sectarian formulas in Lebanese life. The electoral law, for example, should be radically reformed so the president can be elected through general referendum. He also added that the 1943 charter has increased fragmentation in daily life.

Concerning the Multinational Force in Lebanon, Junblatt wondered if these forces came to Lebanon to maintain peace for civilians or to protect President al-Jumayyil's regime as the Americans are doing. He added that great fleets are stationed off our coasts to protect one man and one regime, which is only supported by a small portion of the Lebanese citizens. He also said: We will not accept UN forces because they will be involved in a Lebanese internal conflict and because Lebanon is in a state of civil war, and the United Nations has nothing to do with that war. Otherwise, he said, Lebanon will become another Cyprus.

He added: We prefer the deployment of forces from nonaligned countries such as the SFRY and India on the condition that these forces be linked directly with their governments and be approved by the warring Lebanese factions.

Junblatt Comments on Reconciliation Efforts

JN170933 Amman Jordan Times in English 17 Oct 83 p 1

[By 'Afifah A. Kaluti, special to the *Jordan Times*]

[Text] Amman — The leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Walid Junblatt, said Sunday that the Lebanese opposition does not want to overthrow President Amin al-Jumayyil but wants amendments in his current policy by revising the existing "one-party system" as well as the foreign policy "which is aligned with the United States."

Mr. Junblatt adds that the mainly Druze PSP does not want to partition Lebanon, but "if the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement of last May is not abrogated it would actually lead to the division of Lebanon into tiny states."

In an interview with the *Jordan Times* and *Ar-Ra'y* newspapers Mr. Junblatt explained in detail about Lebanese national reconciliation efforts, the dispute on location for reconciliation talks scheduled for Thursday as well as the role of Syria in Lebanon.

The Druze leader emphasised that "the internal Lebanese conflict is not fueled by communal feelings but the issue is Al-Jumayyil Phalangist policy and his political orientation which lead the country to Phalangist domination almost absolutely."

He said that Lebanese institutions of all walks of life are dominated by Phalangists.

He said that the Lebanese constitution "which guarantees equal rights to all its citizens entirely differs from what is actually taking place, for the dominant positions in the country are filled with Phalangists."

'No Legitimacy'

Mr. Junblatt, one of the prominent leaders of the Syrian- backed Lebanese "National Salvation Front," also questioned the "legitimacy" of the Al-Jumayyil government.

"We should be cautious when we use the word 'legitimate' while referring to the Al-Jumayyil regime," he said. What is the legitimacy obtained through a parliament which renewed its own existence for 12 consecutive years?" he said.

In reply to a question how he can demand that Lebanon should abrogate its May 17 troop withdrawal pact with Israel while he himself reportedly has a tacit understanding with Israel, he said: "My relationship and political alliances are clear and well known."

He dismissed as unfounded press reports that he has sent a special envoy to Israel for talks with senior Israeli officials. He also denied to have any acquaintance of the reported envoy, Dr. Salim Abbas, and said: "This [the report] could only be a Phalangist-fabricated rumour."

How can I ally myself with Israel after my alliance with Syria?" he asked. "My only alliance is with Syria and Libya," he stated.

He went on to explain that members of the Druze community in Israel had formed a committee "to support their brothers in Lebanon on the basis of Druze solidarity and to demand justice" for the Lebanese Druze. The committee, he said, is headed by Shaykh Amin Tarif, a well-known Israeli Druze leader but "I personally do not know its members."

Mr. Junblatt said he appreciated the gesture by the Israeli Druze and said, "I did actually thank them in public during a meeting held at Majdal Shams on the Syrian-Israeli border in Galilee."

The venue for Thursday's Lebanese "national reconciliation talks," he said, is still in dispute. He cited security reasons for rejecting President al-Jumayyil's proposal to hold the talks at the Presidential Palace in B'abda, outside Beirut.

He also said that several proposals by the "National Salvation Front" on venue for the talks were rejected by the Lebanese Government. These proposals, he said, included the summer resort of the Maronite patriarch in near Ihdin in northern Lebanon, the Arab League Headquarters in Tunis, the United Nations regional Headquarters in Geneva and Jidda, Saudi Arabia. It was also proposed that the talks take place on "any ship in the middle of sea flying a Lebanon flag," he said.

He expressed hope that an agreement on the venue will be reached in 48 hours. However, he warned, "If there should be any meeting it has to be based on discussions of new principles for a new Lebanon and aiming at a serious political reconciliation."

'No Separate State'

Commenting on the Druze drive towards the sea from the Ash-Shuf mountains before the ceasefire and on being accused of wanting an outlet to the Mediterranean for a separate state, Mr. Junblatt said the Druze aimed at "wiping out the Phalangist presence from the Ash-Shuf and remove them (the Phalangists) from their strongholds."

"We wanted to protect the Ash-Shuf from massacres that the Army had undertaken against civilians in Kafr Matta."

He added: "Our failure was due to the intervention of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and this is how Al-Jumayyil's legitimate authority is derived, not by Lebanese legitimacy for it is not a real one."

"There has not been any plans for a separate state and there would not be any, because it is against the Islamic Arab-Druze sect, and it would be a suicidal project for the Druze," he said.

Commenting on the Ash-Shuf civil administration," he announced last month, Mr. Junblatt said, "It is a temporary popular committee to undertake repairs of roads, water supply networks, electricity, and hospitals that "were destroyed by Phalangist bombardments."

"This committee will remain until the Lebanese Government, which had been carrying out its duties totally ignorning the Druze areas," he said.

"The PSP and the National Salvation Front define national reconciliation as a re-examination of the political system formulated in 1943 under the motto "national charter," he said.

In the views of the PSP and the "National Salvation Front" "national reconciliation" also means "restricting the authorities of the president, giving the people their right to elect their president, revising the present election laws, and establishing constitutional courts to examine the legality of the constitution, as well as establishing a grouping of all sects," he said.

In addition, he said, national reconciliation also means setting up a non-sectarian parliament.

On whether Syria would change its stance with the Druze, in the event of a national reconciliation plan is reached, Mr. Junblatt said that the conflict is an "internal Lebanese issue."

He said that the Lebanese should realise that Syria has security, political, and economic interests in Lebanon and "Syria should at this stage define its interests so as a new Lebanon will be set up on these bases."

Nabih Birri Criticizes Iddih on Dialogue Position
NC151335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] During a news conference today, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri revealed that the venue for the National Dialogue Committee will be designated inside Lebanon within 48 hours now that Jidda has been ruled out. He hinted that the meeting could be held in a hall at Beirut Airport. Birri said he proposes convening the meeting in Beirut's southern suburbs, pointing out that the Amal Movement is opposed to sectarianism.

Regarding the situation in the south, Birri said:

[Begin recording] The main point that should be agreed upon is how to liberate the south unconditionally and without any commitment. This agreement is the vehicle for every other agreement. Attempts at weakening [the issue] or at misleading are futile. The National Dialogue Preparatory Committee did well when it made ending the Israeli occupation its primary concern because this is the way to proceed for annulling the stillborn 17 May agreement.

If Israel closes the entrances to the south, we, the Amal Movement and the southern masses, promise Israel that we will stage an uprising. In such an event, the taking up of arms would not be the least measure against all its institutions and presence even inside the occupied territory. [end recording]

During his news conference, Birri also criticized [National Bloc leader] Raymond Iddih's position on the national dialogue. Birri said:

[Begin recording] Raymond Iddih has his reasons. However, in my view, he is the only spectator in a hall that has been roaring with events for 8 years now. [end recording]

Dallul Calls for Annulling 17 May Agreement
NC150717 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Muhsin Dallul, deputy leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, said that the 17 May [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement is a great misfortune; it is a plan which must be eliminated so that we will be able to rise; it must be abolished so that Lebanon can regain its unity and sovereignty. Dallul said that the Dialogue Committee must annul this agreement because it is impermissible for us to enable the Israeli enemy to achieve any gains from its invasion of Lebanon. We have UN Security Council resolutions providing for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. Dallul said national reconciliation can be achieved through radical reforms in the political, economic, educational, and social domains.

Shi'ite Leader Declares Resistance to Israel
NC161034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din [deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council] delivered a speech during the ceremony held in commemoration of 'Ashura'. During the speech he declared comprehensive civil resistance against Israel. He called for adherence to Lebanon's unity — people, territory, and institutions. He stressed support for Lebanese legitimacy and called on Lebanon to give utmost attention to its institutions in the south.

He warned Israel against closing the passages from and to the south because such an act will be met with military resistance. Shaykh Shams ad-Din said the civil resistance against Israel will be based on the following:

1. Dealing in any form with Israel is prohibited.

2. Those who deal with Israel shall be repudiated religiously and nationally.

3. The sons of the south in general and the Muslims in particular must cling to the land and not leave it whatever the dangers. No one should sell any land to any Israeli party.

4. The unity of Lebanese land, people, and institutions must be adhered to, and all forms of division and displacement must be resisted.

5. Amity and solidarity must prevail among the sons of the south and the sons of Iqlim al-Kharrub. The fanning of sectarian prejudices and seditions must be confronted.

6. The legitimate institutions must be adhered to and the government must give these institutions maximum attention.

Dany Sham'un Calls for New Constitution
NC161300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Dany Sham'un, member of the National Liberal Party Political Bureau, has urged proclaiming a new constitution for Lebanon. In an interview to be published by *Monday Morning* magazine tomorrow, Sham'un emphasized that verbal agreements are rejected and that there must be a clear written constitution which will tackle the chronic fears and old demands.

He said: We will not cling to the 1943 agreement because of the changes that have taken place in the country. We seek to work out a new formula for coexistence.

Dany Sham'un added: If we are abie to bring all the leaders together, I do not see what could prevent reaching an agreement. He expressed his conviction that the National Dialogue Committee cannot draw up a strong agreement; such a strong agreement requires a coalition government and a Chamber of Deputies.

He described the rejection of the agreement concluded with Israel as more like the policy of the ostrich which buries its head in the sand.

He accused Walid Junblatt of rejecting the deployment of the Internal Security Forces in the Al-Kharrub region and held him responsible for what is happening there.

He held Washington responsible for assigning tasks to Damascus which transcended the promises Washington made to Lebanon regarding its independence.

50 'Zionist' Soldiers Disappear in An-Nabatiyah
NC171434 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] An-Nabatiyah is under Zionist military siege for the second day in a row. It is surrounded by hundreds of tanks and thousand of Zionist soldiers. However, the town's inhabitants' vigor, revolution, and national struggle will not be intimidated by the Zionist cowardly treachery.

Thousands of An-Nabatiyah inhabitants are continuing their sit-in and fasting in the Al-Husayniyah shrine and in the Government Palace in the town in protest against the ugly crime the Zionist soldiers committed against the believers who were participating in the 'Ashura' anniversary.

According to the latest reports from the south, the occupation forces are cutting all the roads leading to the town, while scores of Zionist soldiers are seen taking positions on rooftops, particularly in the vicinity of Al-Husayniyah and the government palace, where thousands of citizens are staging a sit-in. The information adds that the occupation forces have launched a wide-scale arrest campaign. They have arrested over 100 citizens.

The information says the occupation forces are surrounding every quarter in the town separately and carrying out searches and arrests as they raid the houses. It has been reiterated that the occupation forces' hysteria is due to the fact that approximately 50 Zionist soldiers disappeared during yesterday's battles in the town.

Correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies in the south have quoted a high-ranking Israeli officer as having said that it is feared that the missing soldiers have been taken to an unidentified destination by members of the Lebanese National Resistance. The officer, however, did not specify the number of the missing soldiers.

According to reports from the occupied territories, a state of fear dominates the occupation forces in the south. Helicopters are continuously flying over the area in an intensive manner and all the occupation forces are in a state of constant alert.

In a dispatch from the south, our correspondent reports that the occupation forces arrested four women in An-Nabatiyah this morning and took them to an unidentified destination. They also destroyed the furniture of some houses and looted what they could carry. Our correspondent adds that over 20 persons were wounded in yesterday's battle in An-Nabatiyah.

Our correspondent says the confrontation between the occupation forces and the southerners has expanded from An-Nabatiyah to the various towns and villages in the south. This morning, Lebanese National Resistance men attacked an Israeli truck with rockets as it was passing through the Bi'r al-Qandil quarter in Tyre. All the truck's occupants — estimated at over 10 soldiers — were killed or wounded and the truck was burned. As usual, the occupation forces surrounded the area and arrested a number of citizens.

At noon today, a resistance group attacked with rockets Casino Hiram in 'Ayn Ibil, where the occupation forces command has its headquarters. Preliminary information affirms that the rockets hit the casino. Large fires were seen raging in the casino. The occupation forces immediately surrounded the area and this preventing learning the losses that resulted from the attack.

Al-Wazzan Praises An-Nabatiyah Uprising

NC171952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] In a telephone conversation, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan discussed the new political and security developments and the current contacts for convening the National Dialogue Committee.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan later contacted Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and asked him to approach the U.S. side and to convey the Lebanese authorities' rejection of Israeli actions against southern citizens — particularly in regard to what occurred in An-Nabatiyah yesterday — and of the continued arrests, raids, and siege.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: In view of all the events that are taking place on our Lebanese soil, we must take pride in the national uprising staged by our sons in An-Nabatiyah, who did not tolerate the provocation on 'Ashura' day, the day of sacrifice and martyrdom.

He added: While saluting our sons' uprising, we draw the attention of the world to the fact that the Israeli occupation cannot possibly be perpetuated and that those who speak about peace must couple their words with quick deeds and action in support of what is right. Both friendly and other states must realize that our national dignity cannot possibly tolerate more injury and defamation and that proud peoples cannot wait for the reconciliation of interests or be prey to those interests.

An-Nabatiyah Siege Continues

NC180826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Several Israeli vehicles this morning moved toward Barja from Darayya, where they had spent the night. No new developments were reported in the Ash-Shuf and Al-Kharrub regions. An-Nabatiyah is still under the Israeli forces' siege, which had begun on the first day of the 'Ashura' celebration.

AFP on PSP Mobilization, Security Situation

NC171658 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut, Oct 17 (AFP) — A call for young Lebanese Druze to sign up for mobilization was issued by the opposition Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) today amid increasing violations of the three-week-old ceasefire in the Druze-dominated mountains south and east of here. Posters and leaflets handed out in Druze strongholds in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh mountains called on young people aged between 16 and 30 to sign up at party offices in the region. A special commission would decide on possible exemptions to the call-up, the leaflets said.

"This is a call from the earth. We must defend the sacred values and the cultural heritage which have been vested in us," the leaflets said. "The party trains men and heroes," they added.

The PSP campaign has come at a time of rapidly increasing ceasefire violations.

In the region of Suq al-Gharb and 'Aytat — where some of the heaviest fighting took place between Druze militia and the regular Lebanese army prior to the September 26 ceasefire — an Army spokesman said one regular Lebanese soldier was wounded in new clashes today. Another soldier was wounded in continuing clashes between the Army and Shi'ite Moslem militia of the Amal organization in the mainly Shi'ite Beirut suburb of Ash-Shiyah, the spokesman said. The official Lebanese radio said a woman was also wounded in the clashes.

The deployment zone of United States Marines of the multinational peacekeeping force near the Beirut International Airport south of the city centre was reported quiet today, but the Marines remained on alert for the fourth straight day.

Army Attacked in Suq al-Gharb

NC172020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The security situation in Suq al-Gharb deteriorated tonight. According to a security report we received a short time ago, the Army's positions are being subjected to concentrated mortar shelling. The shelling began 10 or 15 minutes ago and is still continuing, according to the security report. We point out that the sound of sporadic gunfire is also being heard in the southern suburbs where the Army's positions are being subjected to intermittent gunfire.

Beirut Attacks Continue

NC180825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The actions against the Lebanese Army's positions in the southern suburb of Beirut are continuing. Communist and Palestinian gunmen are directing rocket and machinegun fire at the Army. A number of rockets have exploded in the air, causing loud booms. Because of sniper fire, the Army has closed the main airport road and diverted traffic to side roads.

VOL Alleges Israeli, Druze Mutual Assistance

NC180748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] More than 100 military and civilian vehicles were seen carrying Druze gunmen from the Hasbayya and Rashayya areas to the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. Reports received by the Voice of Lebanon indicate that these facilities were given by the Israeli Command in the south to the Druze gunmen following an

agreement reached between the command and 'Atif Salmun, an official of Junblatt's party, at Walid Junblatt's instructions.

These are some of the pledges that the Junblatt men have taken:

1. To work with all means to prevent the entry of all groups of Palestinians into the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas and to expel everyone who had entered these areas earlier.

2. To organize programs for Druze enlightenment in the Golan area and to have Junblatt Druze officials tour the area in collaboration with the Israeli intelligence department to make the Golan Druze comply with the laws imposed by the Israeli civil authorities.

In return for these Junblatt pledges, the Israeli Command will work at facilitating the entry of Druze gunmen from Hasbayya and Rashayya and at (?permitting) the Druze from the Golan and the other Israeli areas to join Walid Junblatt's fighters.

Fatah, Communist Incidents Continue in Tripoli

RFL: Communists Evacuate Positions

NC150643 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Tripoli battle has resulted in the communists' evacuation of all their positions in the city and in an agreement by the Syrian Social Nationalist Party members to confine their activity to political action only.

News reports say that the Islamic Unification Movement wants to liquidate all the political parties in the city. However, Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, denied this report. He said his movement does not want to liquidate all the parties. He added: It is not our task to liquidate people. On the contrary, it is our task to achieve serenity between ourselves and the people. We are not a party. On the contrary, we constitute a resumption of an Islamic life that was begun by the Prophet. We are Muslims. We believe that Islam makes us happy and that abandoning Islam would make us unhappy. It is from this premise that we set forth — there shall be no schism; we are all Muslims.

CP Denies Tripoli Evacuation

JN161906 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Lebanese Communist Party has made a statement to our radio in which he said that there is absolutely no truth in the reports regarding the departure of the Communist Party's forces from Tripoli. He said that the party's presence in Tripoli, Al-Mina, and all of the northern province is historical and deeply rooted in public circles in that struggling region. He said that the party will remain in the region alongside all the forces of the National Salvation Front and the honest forces of the Palestinian revolution.

The spokesman added: The one to leave Tripoli will be the agent reactionary forces and the circles supporting them in the Fatah leadership, whose presence there after the recent massacres, constitutes a provocation to the feelings of the Tripoli inhabitants, an affront to their dignity, a discredit to the Palestinian revolution, and a disavowal of the common blood which flowed throughout the struggle against the Israeli aggression and the Israeli-imperialist- reactionary plan.

Fatah on CP Accusations

JN162114 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 16 Oct 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In response to the statement made by a spokesman of the Lebanese Communist Party holding certain Fatah elements responsible for what happened in Tripoli, a Palestinian spokesman has made the following statement to our radio: The Fatah Central Committee has addressed a detailed letter to the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party containing a detailed explanation of the clashes that took place between the party and the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli. It also contained the Fatah movement's regret over the unfair and harmful campaign waged by the Communist Party contrary to the facts experienced by the party strugglers in Tripoli and the effective role played by the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution to protect the party's offices, leaders, and fighters in Tripoli.

40 Communists Executed

NC171957 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon a short time ago, limited clashes took place at 2000 in Harat al-Barraniyah in Bab at-Tabbanah [in Tripoli] between gunmen belonging to the Islamic Unification Movement and others belonging to the Red Knights and the 'Alawites. No additional information is yet available. Another limited clash took place between the two groups in Al-Qubbah this morning. Our radio received information this evening stating that the Unification Movement executed 40 communists, whom it was detaining, in the past 24 hours on Al-Mina' beach in Tripoli and then threw the bodies into the sea. The same information further states that the movement executed four other communists in Mahallat al-Manshiyah near At-Tall square. The Unification Movement continues to raid the communists' houses in the Al-Mina' quarters, the vegetable market, and At-Tall Square.

Television Newscasts Disrupted 17 October

NC172134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Lebanon television viewers today were deprived of daytime and evening newscasts after the transmission from the repeater station in [word indistinct] Al-Kurah was disrupted. The disrupters [as heard] substituted extracts from [words indistinct] play for the evening bulletin.

Condition Placed on Reopening of Oil Pipeline
JN171918 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A diplomatic source in Damascus yesterday announced that Syria is discussing an Arab plan to put back in operation the pipeline which carries Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean coast through Syria on condition that Iraq will not use the French Super Etendard aircraft which it will receive against the Iranian oil installations.

Defense Minister Attends Army Exercise
JN171929 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] At the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, one of our combat formations carried out a tactical exercise in which all types of land forces participated in cooperation with fighter planes and helicopters. The implementation phase was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy comamnder in chief and minister of defense; Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces; and a number of Army command and Army formation officers.

At the beginning, the commander in charge of the exercise gave a briefing on the exercise's tactical plan, phases, and aims. The formation then confronted the enemy's mock attacks and stopped its progress after inflicting heavy losses on it. After this, reinforced reserves moved toward the defense lines, successfully implementing the counterattack, defeating the mock enemy, and restoring the defense positions to their former place.

The exercise was characterized by accuracy and high combat efficiency throughout the various implementation stages. The mock attacks were very close to actual battle actions, thus realizing the aims of the exercise.

At the end of the exercise, Talas praised the preparations for the exercise and those who implemented it. He asked everyone to continue to exert efforts and gain more combat experience in order to reach a high level of combat readiness, enabling us to achieve final victory over the usurping Zionist enemy and to liberate the usurped Arab territory.

Talas made an inspection tour of the exercise terrain during which he met the fighters and gave instructions on the various implementation stages.

Ba'th Party Central Committee Holds Meeting
JN171522 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] At 1415 today, the seventh session of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee concluded its first meeting, which was held under the leadership of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad. The Central Committee discussed some recommendations adopted at its last session concerning agricultural affairs and increasing production. The committee will resume its meeting at 1700 today.

Preparations for Arab Summit Conference Viewed
JN171924 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports about the current developments in the region include news on contacts that are being made to prepare for the next Arab summit conference. As the date on which the coming summit is supposed to be held draws nearer, much talk is being heard about Arab solidarity and joint Arab action. Here and there we hear appeals for renouncing Arab differences, opening a new page in inter-Arab relations, and moving on to a new phase of joint Arab action.

No doubt many of these appeals are issued by well-meaning people who are sincerely aware of the importance of Arab unity at this juncture and in the future. Nobody disputes the fact that if the Arabs unify their ranks and efforts, they will become a major regional force. They will have tremendous international weight and will be able to stop the Arab state of collapse.

Unifying Arab ranks, or even establishing a minimum level of joint Arab action to realize the short-term pan-Arab aims of libeating the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, is a task worthy of great efforts and endeavors. However, reaching this minimum level of joint action is not as simple as some persons imagine. It will not be realized simply by wishing it to be. Joint Arab action requires an acceptable basis; it needs a clear definition of aims and of the means to reach these aims. Joint Arab action requires a clear definition of enemies and friends and of the main pan-Arab battle for which all the immense Arab resources and capabilities must be pooled. This Arab action requires that everyone contribute to the common effort with whatever resources he has.

Previous Arab summits have clearly defined on paper the enemy and the battle. Nevertheless, a glance at the facts of the recent past reveal that what is written on paper is not what is being practiced. The Zionist enemy, which is organically linked with U.S. imperialism, is not facing all the human, political, economic, and military Arab resources. In the present circumstances, this enemy is mainly facing Syria. This has prompted Syria to work earnestly and forcefully for establishing a strategic balance between it and the Zionist enemy.

In the Arab summit resolutions there is a definition of the main Arab battle. The battle is against the Zionist enemy, which is supported militarily, politically, and economically by the United States and the rest of the imperialist powers. However, the facts show that some of the Arabs do not resist or clash with this enemy in the various battlefields, but engage in battles outside the actual course of the battle with the enemy, wasting their efforts and resources in issues that harm the pan-Arab cause. They engage themselves in secondary side battles that restrict their energies and prevent them from reaching the destination toward which they should be heading. In the previous Arab summit resolutions

there are clear clauses stipulating the need to establish Arab relations with foreign states on the basis of these states' position on Arab issues. However, facts have shown that current Arab relations are not pursuing such a course but are opposing it. The interests of those states which support Israel's aggression, occupation, and aggressive and expansionist policy are thriving in some Arab countries instead of being negatively affected due to these states' stand against Arab aspirations and pan-Arab interests.

Hence, the work for a joint Arab action cannot be affected by emotions but by practices and the sincere adherence to the Arab summit resolutions. Without this, the work to clear the Arab atmosphere will always move in an empty circle and will not affect the course of battle between the Arab nation and its enemies.

Syria, for its part, has always supported joint Arab action against imperialism and Zionism. It has always worked for genuine Arab solidarity and for mobilizing Arab resources and capabilites in a real battle against the Arab nation's main enemy.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Claims of Soviet Danger

JN151540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is concerned about waging a battle against the USSR and communism in the Middle East. In every corner of the region, Reagan finds the specter of the USSR and the shadow of international communism, or this is what he claims. He claims that the U.S. military presence in Lebanon is necessary to confront the Soviet penetration and he justifies to U.S. public opinion the military involvement in the internal fighting among the Lebanese by talking about Soviet penetration and the suspension of oil imports from the Middle East. The U.S. President did not hesitate to classify U.S. involvement in Lebanon and the Middle East as follows: Can the United States or the free world stand idly by, watching the Middle East's annexation to the Soviet bloc?

What President Reagan has said is not new for U.S. policy in the region because when John Foster Dulles, former U.S. secretary of state, announced the withdrawal of the strange U.S. offer to finance the High Dam, he tried to convince U.S. public opinion and the world that he took this action in order to confront communism and the USSR. And when the United States under President Dwight Eisenhower proposed to replace the defeated Britain and France in the region under the pretext of filling the vacuum resulting from the collapse of the positions of the two traditional colonialist states, the cover for this colonialist U.S. advance was the struggle against communism and the USSR's advance. When former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called for the so-called strategic consensus in the Middle East, which was supposed to include the Arabs and Israel, to confront an alleged danger against the Middle East and the Gulf, this call was aimed at confronting the Soviet danger. But is there any actual Soviet andcommunist danger which threatens the region, its oil, and traffic routes?

The one which has seized and is still seizing Arab oil resources and exhausting their contents in return for cheap prices is the United States and the Western oil monopolies. The one that has established a military presence hostile to the interests and security of the region's peoples is the United States, which established bases, attained military facilities, and formed the RDF, and which is now seeking to drag Jordan into a military involvement which will be to the advantage of U.S. imperialism. The United States is the one which has extended and is still extending huge military aid to Israel — aid which has turned Israel into a permament source of the dangers of war and aggression and a hostile and fascist entity which continuously works for regional expansion in the Arab territories.

The danger to the Arab countries and people, and their national and pan-Arab interests, comes from Israel and the United States and not from the USSR. The one that carries out aggression is Israel, with U.S. support. The one that occupies Arab territory is Israel, with U.S. support and encouragement. The one that usurps the Palestinian Arab people's national rights is Israel, with complete U.S. cover. The one that has used pressure and still uses pressure on the Arabs to force them to capitulate to Israel and to accept the Israeli occupation and usurp the Arab rights is the United States. The one that has used and still uses the veto at the UN Security Council to prevent the United Nations from taking practical measures against the Israeli aggressors is the United States. The one that interfered with barges, guns, planes and infantry in the domestic Lebanese conflict is the United States. The one that prevented the achievement of a lasting and comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East is the United States. The United States is still rejecting the principles of complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, and is still supporting Israel's rejection of these principles.

With these stands, the United States has put itself face to face with the Arab national liberation movement as an enemy and an adversary. U.S. attempts to play a balanced role in the region are in vain. With these stands, the United States holds itself responsible for all Israel's crimes against the Arabs, the UN resolutions, peace, and security. If there are some in the United States who can be deceived by the dictum of the Soviet danger, the Arabs cannot be deceived by the sayings of their enemies or remain silent over a danger which is present before them under the pretext of confronting a danger which does not exist. The Arabs also cannot accept the Israeli occupation, which confronts an alleged threat, or accept an alliance with their enemy, Israel, against their friends in the socialist states for the sake of the United States.

The United States is making a big mistake in the Middle East when it attempts to justify its fiasco by spreading claims about imaginary dangers or by making accusations against Syria. In the same manner that the United States regretted the actions ofJohn Foster Dulles, it will certainly regret the actions of President Reagan and his administration.

AL-BA'TH Lauds Friendship With Soviet Union

PM141536 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The meaning of Arab-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] Yesterday was the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. On this important occasion the leaderships of both friendly countries, through the exchange of congratulatory telegrams, stressed the importance of this treaty and its role in the joint struggle against the peoples' enemies.

In his telegram to the Soviet leaders leader, Al-Asad emphasized that the times of cooperation and friendship between our countries have gone through several stages of development and through several experiences that have proved their strength and ability to grow steadily. The treaty has raised relations to a level satisfying the aspirations of both our peoples and consolidating their struggle against the forces of aggression.

In light of the developments that have taken place and still are taking place in the area, the treaty of friendship with the friendly Soviet Union, which is loyal to the Arab nation, has proved its effectiveness as a basis to be relied upon in resisting the aggressive policy being pursued by imperialism and Zionism.

Arab Syria, under leader comrade Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, has, since the first day of the glorious corrective movement, called on the Arab nation to define enemy and friend and pointed to the need to deal with the countries of the world on the basis of their declared and undeclared attitudes toward the number one Arab cause, the Palestine problem.

In his important national speech last Thursday, leader Al-Asad said that the real danger threatening our country and our nation is the total U.S. bias in favor of Israel and its unlimited arms and financial aid to Israel. Moreover, the United States actually took part in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and, more recently, in the bombing of the Lebanese towns and villages before the recent cease-fire. It was the United States which arranged the Camp David agreements that have led to the alienation of Egypt from its Arab nation and from the national struggle against the world Zionist movement represented by Israel. The United States also arranged the contract of submission and did everything possible to impose it on Lebanon. But the Lebanese people have strongly resisted the agreement and opened fire on it from the first moment. The United States was pinning great hopes on the contract of submission, for it regarded it as a step toward similar arrangements elsewhere.

Briefly, this is the United States and this is its policy toward the Arab nation. Meanwhile, we find that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend of the Arab nation in its struggle in all fields. Nevertheless, unfortunately we still find people in our Arab nation who still insist that Washington is the savior, who deal openly with it, and who offer it things that are not offered to any Arab fighter defending the Arab nation's dignity and honor.

We in Syria long ago defined who is the enemy and who is the friend. We deal with all countries on the basis of how they deal with our national issues because this is in our interest as Arabs and in the interest of the problems of world peace and justice because we are part of this world.

Arab-Soviet relations have proved their effectiveness in many complicated situations in which there is no room for discussion. But it will be enough to say that the Soviet Union is the world's leading country standing on the side of Arab rights in return for nothing, while we see the others in the United States and West Europe take everything and yet give every possible kind of support to the Arabs' number one enemy, Israel.

Despite all that has happened, it is not too late. if the Arabs really wish to restore their rights and preserve their honor and dignity, it behooves them to review their relations with the others in the light of their attitude toward Arab national issues.

We in Syria and our loyal friends in the Soviet Union will work vigorously together to promote relations between our peoples and countries on the grounds of a common stand, which is to confront the imperialist and Zionist policy which seeks to dominate not only our Arab homeland but also the whole world. Whoever observes the actions of the Reagan administration and of some Western governments revolving in its orbit will realize that there are clear signs of the emergence of new Nazi forces that are more dangerous than Hitlerism, forces of which Israel is the nucleus.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S.-Israeli 'Hate Campaign'

JN150718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "A Strong Syria Is a National and Pan-Arab Necessity," *Ath-Thawrah* says: The venomous hate campaign and the reckless uproar orchestrated by imperialist and Zionist circles and media against Syria on the pretext that Syria is arming and strengthening itself shows how concerned Washington and Tel Aviv are about Syria's solid stand and firm resistance to all plans to dominate the Arab homeland. The United States and Israel had imagined that the Zionist and later the U.S. invasion of Lebanon as well as the agreement of submission which was imposed on Lebanon had opened the whole Arab homeland to imperialist and Zionist domination and that the clinching of this domination was only a formality, after the Israeli and U.S. forces had poured through the Lebanese gateway. This calculation, which is erroneous in its premises and results, ignored the basic fact of Syria's presence, firm stand, and unlimited ability to move and act.

The paper adds: If Washington and Tel Aviv think that the campaigns of distortion and hatred against Syria could hide the fact that Israel has become an arsenal overflowing with diversified sophisticated weapons and that the United States has opened the doors of its arsenal to equip the Israeli enemy, then this fact cannot be ignored by the Arab nation, which is exposed to the danger of Zionist-imperialist aggression. It is the right of the Arab nation, headed by steadfast Syria, to arm itself and secure all the means to confront, ward off, and deter the danger. As for the U.S.-Israeli hate campaigns against Arab Syria, they are due to the fact that a strong Syria is an obstacle and a strong barrier

against the domination and expansion plan and prevents the whole Arab homeland from falling and surrendering to hegemony and domination.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: Therefore, when the Arab masses rally around Syria, it is because they fully realize that a strong, capable Syria which abides by its objectives and principles is a strength in itself and for the entire Arab nation and a guarantee against the imperialist-Zionist current as well as a solid base for the Arab national liberation movement in its coming upsurge to secure victory and achieve progress.

Reliance on Socialist Bloc 'Friends' Stressed

JN151505 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Talk by Ghassan Dimashqiyah in "On the Events" program]

[Text] In an age of blackmail, pressure, and the threat to use military force against people, it seems natural for the enemies not to ignore alliances and friendships that these people establish among themselves to repel danger and confront aggression. Due to its principled, firm position toward the Arab masses' cause in defending their interests and objectives, and because it constitutes an obstacle for the United States and Israel to realize their ambitions, Syria has become a target for imperialist and Zionist challenge and threat.

At the same time, it is obvious that Syria's cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, which has proved its loyalty to the principles of defending national liberation movements and international revolution, falls within Syria's legitimate and historical rights. There is no power in the world that can prevent people from using their freedom and right to defend themselves and their interests against all dangers that threaten them.

Leader Al-Asad has announced that the Soviet Union's support for Syria stems from that friendly country's position on our just cause, and that it has proved in deeds, not only in words, that it is loyal to its principles and commitments and will consider the U.S. and Israeli challenge and threat against Syria.

Political observers have revealed the West's campaign against Syria when Syria uses its legitimate right to reinforce its defensive capability against the enemies, and these political observers assert that this campaign is being launched with the aim of reinforcing and intensifying the U.S. military presence in the Arab region and arming Israel with Pershing missiles. At a time when U.S. imperialism conceals its intentions, the Soviet Union, according to APN, will continue to support Syria against the danger that threatens it. Will the imperialists and Zionists understand that Syria is strong with its masses and its friends in the socialist bloc countries and that these factors are quite sufficient to achieve victory?

U.S. Supply of Nuclear Arms to Israel Seen

JN180728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 18 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "With the Events" column and under the headline "A U.S. Plan To Arm Israel With Atomic Energy," *Al-Ba'th* writes: No one doubts the fact that the U.S. Army arsenal has been placed at the disposal of Israel. Events preceded Reagan's discovery and exposed it; thus, it is no longer a discovery. [sentence as heard] Nothing is left for Washington to put in the Zionist hand except the nuclear weapons which could be used against the Arabs, or at least to frighten the Arabs and make them surrender to Israeli ambitions and U.S. threats.

The U.S. policy acrobats think that forgetting is an Arab characteristic and that the Arabs may have forgotten that Reagan promised to arm the Zionists with the nuclear Pershing missiles and that the U.S.-Israeli plan endorsed by the strategic alliance treaty considers all the Arab territories open to rapid intervention. The Americans themselves are currently talking about a possible large-scale Israeli operation not only against Syria but also against Jordan and Saudi Arabia as long as the Zionist ideology considers the Arabs enemies regardless of their concerns or ideological affiliations.

Therefore, Reagan's new step is not related to settlements as much as it is linked with hostile plans. All Arabs should foil such plans before it is too late.

Palestine Broadcast Assails 'Arafat's Practices

JN152047 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Palestine broadcast: From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation: Among the serious developments in Tripoli is that involving the National Syrian Social Party [NSSP], which was forced to evacuate 200 of its elements from their position at the entrance to the city and to cancel the armed demonstrations in front of its offices in the city in favor of the so-called Islamic Unification Movement, which is financed and armed by Yasir 'Arafat. This is the movement which carried out aggressions against the progressive and nationalist forces in Tripoli with the support of 'Arafat's group.

This incident reminds us of an old incident in which Yasir 'Arafat played a conspiratorial role similar to the role that he is currently playing. In March 1976, the town of Duhur ash-Shuwayr was besieged by the Phalangist militias. The defenders of that town belonged to the NSSP. At that time, the situation in the town had become serious. And also at that time Yasir 'Arafat played a dirty double game which proved that his conspiratorial course is not a new one, but is the outcome of his old organizational links

— he was once a member of the secret terrorist organization ofthe Muslim Brothers in Egypt and the Gaza Strip, whose only mission was to fight against Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

These links Yasir 'Arafat is revealing once again through his alliance with the so-called Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli against the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces and the factions of the Palestinian revolution. What did Yasir 'Arafat do in March 1976? Under the pretext of saving Duhur ash-Shuwayr, Yasir 'Arafat sought Syria's assistance to save Duhur ash-Shrwayr from the massacre that was awaiting it. The Syrians responded to 'Arafat's call, but when the vanguards of the Syrian force, which was heading toward Duhur ash-Shuwayr to prevent the massacre, reached Dahr al-Abydar, they were surprised by a roadblock set up by Yasir 'Arafat's forces. 'Arafat's forces called on the Syrian force not to advance; otherwise, the orders of Yasir 'Arafat to his group were that they were to open fire on the Syrian forces. At that moment, the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary, and 'Arafatist media focused on two reports. The first was the deal that 'Arafat had concluded with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, which called for the NSSP fighters to evacuate Duhur ash-Shuwayr and deliver their weapons and the town to the Phalangist militias. This deal is similar to the recent deal in Tripoli. The second report was Yasir 'Arafat's campaign against what he called at that time Syrian interference in Lebanon, ignoring that he himself asked for the Syrian assistance.

Now what is Yasir 'Arafat doing in Tripoli? He is playing a flagrant conspiratorial game. Now and then he is intentionally committing a massacre against a resisting Palestinian organization and a Lebanese progressive and nationalist one. He believes that such a conspiratorial game must eventually start a big fire which he will exploit to play havoc with the Palestinian revolution, the souls of the Palestinian youths, and the question of the Palestinian people. In fact, the Palestinian people and youth are unaware of him, his conspiratorial game, and his reactionary and rotten organizational connections, which the Palestinian people denounced a long time ago. Yasir 'Arafat had come with rotten reactionaries, like himself, to take revenge on the people who discarded them under the guise of revolutionaries and fedayeen. In fact, they have proved that they are frauds and have unmasked their black and reactionary faces.

Now, in the wake of what has happened in Tripoli and Al-Baddawi, after Yasir 'Arafat has licked the blood of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese nationalists, and following the clear and frank statement which was issued in Amman by the followup committee that was formed by the PLO Central Council under Brother Ibrahim Bakr — a statement which frankly denounced Yasir 'Arafat's course — we have the right to call on the PLO Executive Committee and the secretary generals of the Palestinian revolution's faction to take immediate action to save the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian-Syrian-nationalist-Lebanese alliance, and the Palestinian relations with the socialist states, foremost among them the USSR, from Yasir 'Arafat's destructive and reactionary madness and evil. Making decisions in accordance with the national interests to be taken today would enable our people to avoid the catastrophes and consequences of Yasir 'Arafat's course. Neglecting to make such decisions today will make those who are negligent partners to Yasir 'Arafat in the responsibility for the consequences of his reckless and conspiratorial course. Our people will not have mercy on those who neglect their revolutionary and strategic alliances which have been approved by their legitimate institutions.

The killing of the Lebanese communists and the NSSP elements in Tripoli is an aggression against the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, which the Lebanese [as heard] National Council has approved. It is an ally linked with the Palestinian revolution by blood ties. This incident makes us recall what took place between Cain and Abel. Our Palestinian people will not have mercy on those who stab the strugglers of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and who fought at the side of our strugglers in all positions and offered the dearest sacrifices. Yasir 'Arafat cannot present to us even one cable of his forged information to prove that one of his present allies in the so-called Islamic Unification Movement has ever fought against the Phalangist militias or the Zionist invasion. This Islamic movement has been created by imperialism to fight against the nationalist and progressive forces. Yasir 'Arafat has become an ally to them, he has become an enemy of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nationalist and progressive forces, and has become an exposed agent of imperialism.

O comrades in the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces, O our comrades in the Lebanese National Salvation Front, We pledge to you in the name of the Palestinian people to remain faithful to you, and we appeal to you to view the actions of Yasir 'Arafat and his clique, which is running amok, as the stab of a traitor who deviated from the will of his people and become discarded by this people.

Palestine Broadcast on Control of PLO Bureaus

JN150912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Historical Events"]

[Excerpt] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation: When the Fatah movement uprising seized one of the Unified Information Bureaus, some people said it was a challenge directed against the PLO because the Unified Information Bureaus' stationery carries the PLO's name. They warned against using this stationery.

Some people were deceived by such talk, but those who know the facts fully realize that the Unified Information Bureaus are not PLO organs or institutions, and that the PLO Culture and Information Department has no control over the Unified Information Bureaus. Brother Yasir 'Arafat himself is the one who has control over the Unified Information Bureaus.

Consequently, the idea that the seizing of the Unified Information Bureau is a challenge to the PLO is contrary to the facts. The warning against using the Unified Information Bureaus' stationery because it carries the PLO's name exposes the logic of forgery, which has continued for about 13 years. The PLO's name was used on the Unified Information Bureau's papers and seals; yet theUnified Information Bureaus themselves were not under the control of the competent department in the PLO, that

is, the Culture and Information Department, the national Palestinian fund, or any PLO organ. The Unified Information Bureaus were also not unified; they did not include all factions, as the idea of forming them called for. We ask those who argue this point to present one document which proves that the Unified Information Bureaus were under the control of the competent department of the PLO.

This is one of many examples of institutions which were supposed to represent national unity, a real representation under the supervision of the PLO Executive Committee, but which do not. They do not follow the PLO's basic system, the Executive Committee's decisions, or the National Fund charters and instructions. They have their own frameworks. These institutions follow only one faction in practice, although they carry the name of the PLO. The problem is that even under the control of one faction, they do not follow the decisions adopted by this faction's leadership. They only follow Brother Yasir 'Arafat's decisions and instructions.

APN Cited on Israel Obtaining Pershing Missiles

JN151412 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow — The Soviet news agency APN says that Washington's propaganda campaign regarding Syria's legitimate right to strengthen its defense capabilities against any possible Israeli aggression is aimed at exploiting this pretext in order to entrench the U.S. military presence in Lebanon and arm Israel with Pershing missiles. In its comment, APN warns that if Washington supplies Israel with Pershing missiles, several vital Arab installations will be exposed to danger. APN adds that the Soviet Union will, therefore, take this danger into consideration.

The Soviet news agency linked the massing of U.S. aircraft carriers, which carry no less than 100 nuclear bombs along the Lebanese coast, with the Pershing missiles that are to be delivered to Israel.

U.S. Plan for Jordanian Force in Gulf Noted

JN160900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] In Washington, informed sources said that the U.S. plan to establish a Jordanian deterrent force bearing the name of a rapid deployment force for the Gulf region in case U.S. interests are exposed to danger has been agreed on by a congressional subcommittee for the 1984 military budget. AFP says that the House of Representatives' defense budget subcommittee, in a secret session, has discussed and agreed on this plan and has allocated $200 million for it.

On the same subject, TASS says that Washington's formation of the Jordanian rapid deployment force is not for protecting the Arab states against any Israeli aggression but for maintaining continuous access to the Arab oil wells for the Western states and for maintaining reserves for the U.S. RDF in Jordan.

Al-Asad Greets GDR's Honecker on National Day

AU121539 East Berlin Neues Deutschland in German 8/9 Oct 83 p 7

[Greetings message from Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on the occasion of the GDR national day]

[Text] Dear comrade:

I am very pleased to convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the friendly GDR people our sincere congratulations on the anniversary of the founding of the GDR, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, as well as on my own behalf.

The constant development and the constant expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries fill us with great satisfaction and arouse confidence in the future of these relations which — we are certain — serve the joint interests of our two peoples and their joint struggle against imperialist and Zionist forces of aggression and their joint efforts for a just peace and international detente.

The support of the GDR for our struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the usurped Arab rights is highly respected.

I take this opportunity to convey to you our best wishes for good health and happiness and for the further prosperous development of the GDR.

Hafiz al-Asad,

General secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

Arens Denies Closing Bridge on Al-Awwali
TA181049 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviets have not increased their involvement in Syria recently, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said in response to reports of an increasing Soviet involvement in that country. Nevertheless, Arens pointed out that the Soviet Union continues to supply large quantities of modern weapons and advisers, as it has done in the past.

Speaking with our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz, the defense minister denied that Israel had closed one of the bridges on the Al-Awwali River in the last 24 hours. He noted that the Cabinet had not adopted any resolution whatsoever on this issue.

Comments on Soviet Missiles
TA181212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The defense minister has said that Israel will have to step up its security expenditures for a long time due to the Syrian buildup along the border. In his opinion, defense should be given top priority in the budget. Arens added that Israel is aware of the stationing of modern Soviet missiles near Damascus. Nevertheless, he believes that the stationing of these missiles does not really change the balance of power in the region.

IDF Sets Up Roadblocks in An-Nabatiyah
TA171537 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1451 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] This afternoon the deputy mayor of An-Nabatiyah said the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon had rejected the demand of the Shi'ite leaders in Beirut to work against IDF forces in southern Lebanon. The deputy mayor, Muhin (Jabbar), told our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz that most of the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon had rejected the call by their sect's leaders in Beirut to boycott all Shi'ites cooperating with Israel.

In An-Nabatiyah itself, the IDF has set up roadblocks at the traffic arteries to apprehend those who threw handgrenades yesterday at IDF vehicles in the local market.

Ambassador to U.S. Denies U.S.-Syrian Dialogue
TA180540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United States, Me'ir Rosenne, has denied reports that the United States has started a dialogue with Syria without Israel's knowledge. He said that according to data in his possession, the administration continues to support the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Red Cross Visits PLO-Held POW's 14 Oct
TA171212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Representatives of the International Red Cross visited the six Israeli prisoners being held by the PLO last Friday. This is reported by our correspondent Karmela Menashe.

West Bank Support for 'Arafat Increasing
TA152025 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] In recent days Judaea and Samaria institutions and personages have risen in defense of Yasir 'Arafat and leveled sharp criticism at those rebelling against him and at Syria, which supports these rebels. A large rally of solidarity with 'Arafat was held at An-Najah College in Nabulus this past week. Our correspondent Gil Sadan attended the Nabulus rally:

[Begin videotape] For Israelis this occasion was unreal: We have never seen here, under the wide-open eyes of the military authorities, so many pictures of Yasir 'Arafat, so many pro-Fatah slogans, and so many Palestinian flags proudly and openly raised.

The inside courtyard of An-Najah College was filled with people, students, and guests from out of town, who arrived here to express solidarity with their troubled leader. The walls were painted with slogans and during the rally Hafiz al-Asad was burned in effigy.

Something has happened in the territories: Most of the criticism is not directed at Israel but at the country which once was the Arab big sister and which subsequently betrayed the Palestinian people with the outbreak of the Lebanese war. It seemed that the hostility toward Syria surpassed the hatred for Israel.

IDF soldiers watched the rally from a distance but did not intervene. The rules of the game were that, as long as the rally participants did not leave the campus compound, there would not be a confrontation with the authorities and there was indeed no such confrontation. [end videotape]

Saudi Arabia Aiding 'Arafat Supporters
TA161033 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 16 Oct 83 p 8

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Saudi Arabia has been transferring financial aid to Arab institutions and public figures in East Jerusalem and the held territories to help 'Arafat's supporters in the area in their activities. After 3 months of hesitation, the Saudi authorities decided to demonstrate their support for Yasir 'Arafat. The funds are being transferred to the territories from accounts in the United States and in West European capitals and they are being allocated according to the statements of 'Arafat's loyalists in the area.

Uri Lubrani Analyzes Situation in Lebanon
TA141020 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 14 Oct 83 p 18

[Report on interview with Coordinator of Israeli Activities in Lebanon Uri Lubrani by David Landau "this week," place not given]

[Excerpts] Walid Junblatt's current tilt towards Israel is motivated by a mixture of fear of the IDF and concern for the interests of his Druse community in central and south Lebanon. The shift itself is cautious and controlled, says Uri Lubrani, the Israeli official who knows Junblatt best, because the Druse leader stands in constant fear of Syria.

President Hafiz al-Asad makes a point of reminding Junblatt when they meet, by fulsomely praising his late father Kamal, that it was he, Al-Asad, who ordered the elder Junblatt's assassination.

Lubrani, since May the government's policy-coordinator in Lebanon, spoke with understanding for Junblatt, but without much respect, in a wide-ranging interview with *The Jerusalem Post* this week.

He voiced misgivings over the tilt of American policy in Lebanon, fearing that Washington, "over-impressed by the Syrians," would squeeze President Amin Al-Jumayyil too hard and unwittingly precipitate the collapse of his government.

He disclosed something of the ongoing contacts with the Shi'ites in the south, and spoke disapprovingly of the extension of Maj Sa'd Haddad's authority far beyond his original border-enclaves.

Lubrani referred to the IDF's dilemma over whether to seal off the Al-Awwali line to motor-vehicles. He indicated that the cabinet itself would be called upon to decide the matter imminently.

Lubrani is widely regarded as the architect of Israel's relations with the Junblatt-led Druse. As such he was widely criticized during the recent fighting in Lebanon, when it seemed that the victorious Druse would facilitate the PLO's return to Beirut.

Now that Junblatt is publicly dissociating himself from the PLO, and has prevented the PLO from re-entering key areas of the Ash-Shuf, Lubrani seems vindicated. His critics at any rate — Ari'el Sharon among them — have noticeably subsided.

The Druse have admittedly kept the PLO out of the southern and western Ash-Shuf, says Lubrani, but "there are still Palestinian (fighters) in other parts of the Ash-Shuf which the Druse control." Israel wants them ousted, "but we haven't seen any signs yet of this happening." The PLO can be counted on not to heed the cease-fire if any hit-and-run opportunity against Israeli forces presents itself.

"We have warned the Druse," says Lubrani, "that when the chips are down and we act, we shan't distinguish between them and the Palestinians."

Junblatt, meanwhile, has made some markedly positive-sounding statements to the effect that the PLO must not be allowed to return to the Israeli border area ever again. Lubrani does not disparage these statements, but he observes that part of Junblatt's following live behind the Israeli line in Hasbayya, and he must bear their interests in mind too (not to mention Israel's own Druse community). In statements directed at Arab audiences, Junblatt projects a pan-Arab, pro-Palestinian line, ever-wary of the Syrians breathing down his neck.

As for the U.S., Lubrani says he has an uncomfortable "feeling that U.S. diplomats seem much impressed by Al-Asad and (Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim) Khaddam. I have no doubt that the U.S. today has more sympathy than before for the Syrian position in Lebanon, is more ready to acquiesce in a stronger Syrian role."

Syrian support for the victorious Druse, and Syria's high-handed control of the PLO, both seem to have led the U.S. to conclude "that Syria can deliver the goods, that Syria can help extricate the Marines, that Syria can enable America to end its Lebanese embroilment.

"I fear, therefore, that we shall see an erosion of the U.S. position — both on the Israel-Lebanon agreement and on the need to maintain the independence of the Al-Jumayyil government.

"This is very dangerous, not only for us, but also for the very survivability of Al-Jumayyil. The U.S. may feel that they can press Al-Jumayyil for just a few more concessions to the Syrians. But that's not the Syrians' goal: they don't want concessions, they want to get rid of Al-Jumayyil altogether."

Al-Jumayyil is no Lebanese de Gaulle, but in Lubrani's view there is no substitute for him in the present situation.

Certainly there must be concessions from Al-Jumayyil, he says, and very probably there will be major changes in the shape of Lebanon's political structure if the "national reconciliation" process if successful. "But the changes must come gradually. They cannot be forced. The U.S. must not renege on its support for the present, duly constituted government.

His own concern over the drift of U.S. policy is echoed, he says, by senior Lebanese government officials.

He denies that Israel's own position regarding the Syrians in Lebanon has softened. Granted Arens said on TV that Israel might withdraw even though Syria doesn't, "but that's not the policy — it was just an utterance." Granted Shamir, too, implied in the Knesset this week that the principle of simultaneous withdrawal is not necessarily sacrosanct, "but that's also just to keep options open."

In practice, Lubrani says sadly, there is no visible option of talking to the Syrians, or even of tacitly arranging a system of "red lines." At present they seem implacable and unapproachable. Perhaps in the future an opportunity will present itself to advance the idea of disengagement in the Al-Biqa', which would be in the interest of both sides. If achieved, that might

develop into a broader understanding on security spheres within Lebanon, Lubrani muses hopefully.

Were it not for the Golan annexation law Lubrani feels, Israel would be much better placed to develop a broad dialogue with Syria about security interests in the north.

For Lubrani, as for his boss Arens, "Israel's got nothing to look for in Lebanon," nothing to stay for except to ensure security on the northern border. All the unrealistic schemes have come to nought, as he knew they would. Having invested the massive effort, though, and paid the terrible price, Israel must try "to salvage what is salvageable" — for instance the still-unratified agreement of May 17, and the special relationships with the various communities.

For the moment, though, there is no "quick fix" in sight for Israel in Lebanon, Lubrani says. The Americans are working intensively to train and bolster the Lebanese Army, so theoretically it will one day be strong enough to take over security in the south. But what kind of government will rule Lebanon by then? "Will the Americans have the good sense and adroitness to make use of their present strong position so that Lebanon retains a Western-looking regime?" Lubrani asks.

Israel for its part is meanwhile looking to its own security interests in the south — and that means assiduous attention to the Shi'ites, who form the majority of the area's population.

'Balanced' Approach Urged to Jordanian Task Force

TA170935 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 17 Oct 83 p 9

[Second editorial: "A Balanced Approach to the Jordanian Task Force"]

[Text] During a number of conversations with representatives of the U.S. Administration, our ambassador to Washington often expressed opposition to the Pentagon plan on training and equipping a Jordanian military force intended to operate under the supervision of a U.S. command as a rapid deployment force for the Persian Gulf countries should circumstances require swift intervention. This is the place to ask whether the Israeli objection to this was essential.

One could argue that any additional war materiel supplied to the Jordanian Army will improve its capability anywhere and not only within the confines of the Persian Gulf. However, this addition cannot substantially change the balance of power between Jordan and Israel; one must ask whether this should become yet another link in the chain of disagreements between Washington and Jerusalem.

One could have gotten the impression that the U.S. Administration's repeated appeals to us not to encourage congressional opposition to financing the plan caused indignation among certain circles in Jerusalem. The previous government often tried to persuade the U.S. leadership that Israel is perfectly capable of constituting the home base for the U.S. Armed Forces' Rapid Deployment Force, and hints were also scattered that if necessary the United States could depend on the IDF. Yet Washington seems to prefer the Jordanian Army as a partner, thus putting the final seal on what was known as the memorandum for strategic understanding between the United States and Israel.

Our American friends can well argue that the Arab countries along the Persian Gulf coasts are not interested in aid from the Jewish country's soldiers, and that Israel — if it is truly interested in fortifying the U.S. positions along the Persian Gulf — should be pleased if the United States succeeds in recruiting a pro-Western country like Jordan to use its military power toward that end. The effectiveness of a Jordanian deployment force, in terms of capability and motivation, is the business of the United States. Israel would be well advised not to raise such a racket over an issue that is marginal from our security point of view. It would be more advisable to coolly discern whether this U.S. initiative constitutes a certain opening for a positive move in the realm of cooperation with Jordan.

Shamir Sees Norwegian Parliamentary Delegation

TA181039 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1020 GMT 18 Oct 83

["Announcement by the spokesman of the prime minister's office" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 18 Oct (ITIM) — In his office this morning, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir received a delegation of Norwegian members of parliament headed by the former Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordly.

During the meeting, which lasted 40 minutes, the prime minister replied to the guests' questions dealing mainly with the situation in the area. The members of the delegation congratulated the prime minister on his appointment and wished him success in his new post.

Shamir Associates Deny Resignation Threat

TA171623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Sources in the prime minister's office said that Yitzhaq Shamir did not threaten to resign if the Liberals do not support the appointment of Yig'al Kohen-Orgad as finance minister. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that these sources noted that Yitzhaq Shamir made it clear to the Liberal ministers that his decision on this issue is final and unchangeable.

Stock Exchange To Reopen After Negotiations

TA161219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] The stock exchange will resume business only after negotiations over the bank shares are concluded. This was decided this afternoon by the stock exchange board of directors. Most of the management believes there is no sense in reopening the stock exchange for limited trading. The board of directors appealed to all the parties involved in the negotiations over the bank shares to reach an agreement as soon as possible and to inform the public about it.

Libreville Hosts CEEAC Conference; Bongo Speaks
AB171630 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The conference of heads of state of the future Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] opened at the Libreville conference palace this morning at 1100 Central African Time, in accordance with the Lagos plan of action which is aimed at implementing the Monrovia strategy for the economic development of Africa. Five out of the 11 member states are represented by their heads of state. They are the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, and Gabon. Three speeches were made at the inaugural ceremony, the last by Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state. He reaffirmed the desire of the countries of the future committee to see the birth of the CEEAC.

[Begin Bongo recording] If we are called to such an arduous task inspite of our differences, it is because we are aware of the progress in the world and of the need to autonomously assume the responsibility of developing our states. In fact, in a world where protectionism reigns and where prices of export commodities from developing countries are fixed by only the developed nations, and where remuneration is not taken into account for our people's labor nor the just aspirations for their economic and social development, it is no longer surprising that North-South cooperation is facing enormous difficulties. The rich countries systematically adopt a negative, even selfish, attitude toward our countries during discussions on essential problems affecting international cooperation. They therefore sanction the injustices that presently characterize the relations between industrialized and developing nations. The failure of the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade and the latest GATT conference in Geneva are proofs. That is why I feel it is indispensable that we [words indistinct] actions that are likely to inspire and maintain a continued cooperation between developing countries.

The first OAU economic summit which took place in Lagos in April 1980 provided the necessary basis for such a cooperation and stressed the need for African countries to, through successive stages, set up an African economic community by the year 2000. In this regard, and in the implementation of the Lagos plan of action, we all worked relentlessly toward the creation of the CEEAC, not only to promote subregional economic integration and therefore to encourage national development, but also to take the necessary and indispensable measures for the creation of a vast subregional common market.

Looking back on the distance covered, we should congratulate each other for the positive results obtained in 2 years, that is, within the deadline that we fixed for ourselves through efficient work. Let all those who contributed toward this accept our warm congratulations.

This is, therefore, the draft treaty of the CEEAC and its 18 supplementary protocols submitted to us for appraisal. There is no need to recall that our experts and our ministers truly expressed the preoccupations of our respective countries in this joint task. The desires that our people strove to reflect in their work bear the marks of the cooperation and solidarity that bind us together. It is, therefore, with great confidence that I express the wish that our meeting will be successful and thus serve as a concrete example of the maturity of our subregion and our determination to promote its economic, social, and cultural progress. This cannot be otherwise because this community that we desire with all our hearts will certainly face separatist forces which will attempt counteractions. Yes, we are aware of the strategy of multinational companies of yesterday, but as we are sure of our willpower and sure of our faith in the path of development, I am persuaded that our subregion will remain impervious to any maneuvers aimed at division and dispersion. Here we will ignore our political feelings, or better still any political policy, and highlight only economic actions likely to help us resolutely attain self-sufficiency in food production and the well-being of our people. [end recording]

Guinean Opposition Appeal
AB170945 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Lome, 15 Oct (AFP) — Manuel Ruben Nongo, leader of Equatorial Guinean opposition, on Saturday in Lome asked the 11 heads of state and governments who will meet on 18 October in Libreville (Gabon) to ratify the agreement constituting the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC) to "recommend a reconciliation" between his movement and the Malabo government of Theodoro Obiang Nguema. Stopping over in the Togolese capital, the coordinator of the Executive Council for Reorganization (CER, an Equatorial Guinean puppet government-in-exile with headquarters in Paris), declared to AFP that "the military junta in power for the past 4 years in Malabo has not been able to resolve the problems facing the Equatorial Guineans since independence in 1968."

"Our people live in despair and are expecting change through negotiation with the opposition in exile," he added. Mr Nongo also said that if an agreement were reached between the ruling government and the external opposition, it would permit the return to Equatorial Guinea of 140,000 Equatorial Guineans who fled mainly to Gabon (80,000), Cameroon (30,000), and Nigeria (15,000), out of a population of 300,000 inhabitants.

ALGERIA

Turkey's State Minister Meets With Officials

TA172030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin, who is on an official visit to Algeria, has begun his contacts there. Today Pasin met Algerian Tourism Minister Abdelmadjid Allahoum, Transportation Minister Saleh Goudjil, Light Industry Minister Said Ait-Messaoudene, and Heavy Industry Minister Kasdi Merbah. During the talks, the two sides discussed ways to increase cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, industry, and transportation.

The Turkish-Algerian Joint Economic Committee convened this morning. At the end of 3 days of meetings, the two countries will sign an economic, technical, and scientific agremeent, and a transportation agreement. Pasin will continue to hold contacts tomorrow.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Message Condemns Vittel Summit

LD171534 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 11, Oct 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution sent messages to a number of African heads of state who took part in Vittel summit conference in France. The text of the messages is as follows:

"While I laud the African peoples in general and we are one... and praise the struggle history of your people for freedom and liberation from colonialism... I would like to refer again to the meetings called on by France and gather the French speaking people, the intruding language, and language of the colonialists who imposed it on the expense of the local African languages and the African civilization, culture, and heritage, and through it, colonialists tried to partition Africa into French speaking, English speaking, Spanish speaking, and even Portuguese speaking nations. We in the Libyan Jamahiriyah still have unshaken belief that such meetings are of no benefit to Africa which gets nothing out of it but new restrictions and new times which put it, willingly or unwillingly, in the colonialist fold.

The direct colonialist role of France and its dark history are still remembered by the past generation and are still evident in the backwardness, poverty, illiteracy, and diseases left behind by the colonialists. The meetings of African heads of state with the French head of state, who sees himself no friend to any but on the contrary he sees his self as master, emperor, and big chief, are meaningless and of no value except to France and the least damage they can do to us Africans is dividing Africa. Mitterrand himself admits that one of the main objectives of the conference was to bolster France's political image in Africa and the world and not, as a result, for the interest of Africa and the Africans. When such summit achieves nothing to her, France start unashamedly calling it through its media "boring discussions" and the "summit for nothing".

I remind you, my friend, that we are responsible to our next generations if we accept such an insult to Africa and its peoples. The African states should not meet unless within its African organization and their problems should be solved within its framework and not under the guardianship of others or within a foreign Western country which is by origin the enemy and the reason behind all the sufferings of Africa until now.

Through this meeting, France would like to appear to the world as extraordinary country and empire which has influence on large number of nations, and to the Third World in Africa and Asia as still a master even if it was removed from its positions in Africa by the struggle of the African people. It is ungrateful and treason to the struggle of the past generations, fathers and forefathers, to let France back from the windows after it was driven out from the doors so as to be again the master, the decision maker, and the guardian of the African nations as if they are still immature and under colonization. To hold such meetings despite the black history of the colonizing countries led by France in Africa, has no meaning but belittling a long struggle waged by the Africans for freedom, and a waste of the huge sacrifices made by the African nations for freedom.

My friend, after that meeting in Vittel has ended in vain and resulting in nothing, let us together evaluate the lessons of such meetings and the damage and harm we, at least, have inflicted on the honourable struggle against colonialism and colonialists, by accepting the guardianship once again.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

USSR Economic Official Arrives in Tripoli

LD180848 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Oct (JANA) — Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and chairman of the Soviet-Libyan Joint Committee, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

MAURITANIA

Envoy Brings Message From Mali's Traore

AB171730 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] His Excellency Diawara Mamadou, ambassador of Mali to Mauritania with residence in Dakar, arrived this morning in Nouakchott. He was the bearer of a message from President Moussa Traore to his friend and Brother Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. The special envoy of the Malian president was welcomed at the airport by Ba Amadou Ratsine, ambassador and head of the African Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Diawara Mamadou disclosed the purpose of his visit to the Mauritania radio and television broadcasting office.

[Begin Mamadou recording] You know that between Mauritania and Mali and their two presidents there have always been strong links of fraternity and friendship. It is in this framework that

whenever the opportunity is given either to the Mailian side or to the Mauritanian side, we exchange, as we call it, points of views on the various issues that concern us on our continent.

I am the bearer of a verbal message from President Moussa Traore to his friend and brother, president of the Republic of Mauritania. You will excuse me if I cannot disclose the contents of the message — I can simply tell you that the message is connected with the strengthening of the links and cooperation between the two countries. [end recording]

MOROCCO

King Hassan Talks With President Mitterrand

LD172348 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, met with French President Francois Mitterrand this evening at the Elysee Palace in Paris for 1 and 1/4 hours. Before leaving the palace after these talks his majesty pointed out that there was no agenda. His majesty said: We talked about everything. His majesty was asked about the possibility of French mediation in the Sahara problem. He said: We shall request this when the time comes.

A guard of honor from the Republican Guard greeted his majesty on arrival and on departure, and he was welcomed by President Francois Mitterrand. His majesty was accompanied by Ahmed Ridha Ghdirah, his majesty's adviser; General Moulay Abdelhafid Alaoui, minister of the Royal Household, Protocol, and Chancellory; and Youssef ben Abbes, Moroccan ambassador to France and Belgium. His majesty will arrive in Brussels tomorrow for a working visit.

SUDAN

President Numayri Receives U.S. Ambassador

JN171750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum Oct 17 - (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum H. Alexander Horan where they discussed issues of mutual concern and the bilateral relations. During the meeting Horan reviewed with the president the programmed visit of Numayri to the U.S. scheduled for the last week of next November.

President Numayri Addresses Cabinet 16 Oct

JN171208 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 16, (SUNA) — The Islamic avenue is the paramount pillar of the comprehensive political programme, President Ja'far Numayri said today. The president, addressing the final session of the Council of Ministers on the discussion of implementing the comprehensive political programme today, pointed out the main remarks about the implementation of the programme. The Islamic avenue provided the people with justice which also provides stability for the people. The president tackled the plans of the comprehensive programme and evaluated them-,determining 21 points about the characteristic of this evaluation. The planning, drawing up, explanation, and debate indicate the scientific and subjectism of the trend in a picture in which the means equal the destinations, the president said.

The officials have tackled the priorities in a manner that make the spirit of planning, drawing up, and debate (propitious?) with the scientific trend which characterized the formulation of the comprehensive political programme by our sole organization the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the president pointed out.

The political programme becomes a reference to the executive body in implementing its plans and determining its objective and targets, he added. The president expressed necessity for holding intensive studies about developing and (revolutionizing?) the performance of the administrative body to liberate it from the hegemony of bureaucracy. He also called for realizing balance between performance and return and between achievement and graduation in the job systems in an equitable manner for the employees and their qualifications and capabilities. The programme stipulated the alteration of evaluation concept to monitor the positive and register negative performance linked to the reasons, justifications and proposing the alternative, he added. The president directed the Council of Ministers to follow up the execution of the comprehensive programme and he will also personally follow this according to determined timetables. The implementation of the programme makes it imperative for embedding decentralizations which must be associated by reducing the centralized bodies, the president explained.

The president disclosed that he is currently studying the recommendations raised by the committee formed already to review centralized bodies. Decisions about the fate of these bodies are expected later on. Among the foremost tasks of the Council of Ministers, the president said, is mitigating of the burden of cost of living in the framework of the programme. Another pricnipal task is the implementation of the plans to provide houses for the people and provide adequate means of transport. Then the minister for council affairs reviewed the plan of the Secretariat on executing the programme. Also the council heard reports from the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, Elections Body, Bank of Sudan, and Administrative Inspection Body on their plans in the framework of comprehensive political programme.

President Numayri Submits Report to SSU

JN172033 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 17 (SUNA) — President of the republic and the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) Ja'far Numayri presented today an elaborated report to the first session of the fourth meeting of the SSU central leadership on the steps taken towards implementing the comprehensive political programme in the past three months. The report referred to the plenary meetings held by the Council of Ministers to discuss boosting regional and local popular governments to develop the various aspects of life in all the Sudan's regions. (?It also) referred to the Republican Decree No 528 on following up execution of the central government's policies concerning the implementation of the recommendations

of the national conference on education and specifying financial relationships between the central and regional governments.

President Numayri said in his report that he had held a series of meetings with the leaderships of the executive organ to be acquainted with the execution process of decentralization where the authorities of the Ministries of Health and Education have been transfered to the regions and the job structure of the nationality and passports department has been amended.

On easing living burdens, a number of meetings were held with leaderships of the executive organ which resulted in issuing a number of resolutions on providing the people with the necessary commoductive sector, rationalizing bank security, and starting execution of the oil pipeline. In the field of social policy, the national plan for training has been endorsed, the report said. A committee was formed to draw out a strategy for fighting liquor taking. According to the recommendations of this committee, liquor factories have been closed and then followed by the destruction of all alcoholic beverages in Sudan in public festivals, the report added. In the military field, joint military exercises were carried out by Sudanese and American Armed Forces to upgrade the combat capacities of the people's Armed Forces and to familiarize them with new and sophisticated weapons the report stated. It went on saying that other exercises will be held in the forthcoming days with British Armed Forces units for the same purposes.

The report declared that the police forces will be equipped with modern arms.

In completion to the judiciary revolution and as an execution to the effective justice policy, a number of new measures have been taken the report said. A provisional order on the act of the judicary has been issued (?that) was formed to assess the legal cadre and to reconsider the criminal and civil codes to cope with the principles of the Islamic sharia. The punishment code for 1983 was also issued including capital punishment. The prisoners who had been tried by the old codes were set free and the reformatories were changed to schools, the report added. In the field of external policy, President Numayri said in his report that we have always been at the vanguard to heal the Arab rift and avoid differences with the Arab leaders so as to realize Arab unity and solidarity. From this position, the president said, I have called for an Arab summit and I have been active to deal with Arab problems with the needed wisdom and realism. President Numayri said in his report that the most important problem that occupies the African nation's thought is Libya's intervention in Chad and its threat to the legitimate government there.

He pointed out the role played by Sudan in the African forum in deploring the Libyan aggression against Chad and its call for the chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African leaders to act quickly to put an end to this aggression.

In the field of integration with Egypt, the report referred to the agreement on terminating all the fees used to be imposed on our imports from Egypt where an a provisional decree has been issued which stipulated that 61 commodities are exempted from the imported fee, 66 commodities exempted from the additional fee, 69 commodities are exempted from the defence taxes, and 40 commodities are exempted from the exportation fee. Arab gum is also exempted from taxes. In its return Egypt will exempt its imports from Sudan from all fee taxes. The report refers to the integration fund which allocated 7 million dollars to increase the capital of the Sudanese-Egyptian company for agricultural integration. The executive office meeting has listened to the central secretariat's report on the implementation of the third meeting's resolutions which contained a detailed review for all activities and works of the central leadership permanent committee.

Media Campaign Against Penal Code Criticized

JN171216 Khartoum SUNA in English 0905 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 17 (SUNA) -- The president's advisor for information affairs Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq met here yesterday with mass media leaders to discuss the aggressive campaign launched by some Western mass media organizations against Sudan and its Islamic legislative revolution. Abu Saq told the meeting that the campaign was based on a background of misunderstanding and preconceptions against Islam. The Islamic laws, he added, are part of the values and feelings of the people and had come to complete a method followed by May Revolution from the outset. Abu Saq then pointed to the activities of the opponents abroad, whom they [as received] said were backing the campaign by spreading rumours that the new laws would not be implemented. He pointed to the significance of explaining what was happening in the Sudan to the Western media.

The minister decided to meet correspondents of foreign news agencies and newspapers tomorrow (Tuesday), saying that those organizations had proved its ignorance not only of a religion of millions of people but also of the simplest facts about the Sudan.

He called on mass media leaders to confront the anti-Sudan campaign with deep understanding of the psychology of the Western people. The Foreign Ministry and its missions abroad has a great role in this regard, he said. The meeting was also attended by Guidance and Information Minister Muhammad Khujali Salihin.

Explanatory Note on Code

JN171120 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 17 (SUNA) — Non-Moslems are not subjected to punishments outlined in the new penal code for offenses such as drinking alcohol, adultery, and adultery libel. According to an explanatory note yesterday issued by the presidency of the republic, penalties for those offenses are imposed only on Moslems. The note, however, says that adultery punishment is also imposed on believers on holy books other than the Koran if those holy books provide for similar punishments. The explanatory note says that the new penal code has prohibited alcohol drinking for Moslems and intoxication and causing disturbance for all people irrespective of their religions. Dealing in alcoholic drinks is also prohibited to both Moslems and non-Moslems, the note says. The new penal code stressed the need for providing a strong evidence for adultery because of the severity of the punishment for this offense.

LE MONDE Views Opposition to Numayri

PM141037 Paris Le Monde in French 4 Oct 83 pp 1,5

[Part I of Jean Gueyras' dispatch: "Sudan in Desperate Need of Stability; I — The Marshal's Game"]

[Text] Khartoum — Pictures of President Numayri, dressed in his marshal's uniform, adorn all the offices of the ministries, public administrative departments, the halls of the big hotels, and the smallest of Khartoum's stalls. The only two dailies published in Sudan — *Al-Ayyam* and *Al-Sahafah* — devote most of their front pages to the statements and decrees of the "president-leader," generally picked out by a headline stretching over six columns. The radio and television presenters start their news bulletins by tirelessly listing the slightest deeds and gestures of the head of state who, on 24 May, had his presidential mandate renewed for 6 years by 99.6 percent of the votes cast.

The elections produced no surprises, since nobody had dared to oppose the "nation's sole candidate." Over the years and through successive purges and reshuffles, President Numayri has created a vacuum around himself. He is both head of state and of government, chairman of the one party, the Sudanese Socialist Union, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and chairman of the Sudanese news agency. He "rules and governs" drawing support from a set of ministers and personal advisers whom he appoints and sacks according to the circumstances and who take no decision without first asking his advice. Sudanese popular humor, still in the best of form despite the ups and downs of daily life, has summed up this situation in a pseudorespectful remark : "Our president is surrounded by advisers who are advised not to give any advice."

All our interlocutors, even those who hold official positions, agree that President Numayri does not like to share power and does not tolerate criticism. He is sincerely convinced that he holds the truth and does not go back on something he has started even if it seems bound to produce impossible situations. All those in his entourage who have seemed to gain some influence in the country's political life have been remorselessly removed from power, exiled, sent to their birthplaces, or even promoted to honorary positions. Hence the incredible "vice president's waltz" which has characterized the 14 years of Mr Numayri's reign.

The attempt at national reconciliation which he started with the opposition in 1977 fizzled out. Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah party and spiritual leader of the powerful Ansars Muslim sect, whom we met before his arrest, has lost all his illusions about the possibility of a dialogue with the regime. He is particularly bitter and complained about the head of state's "personal and autocratic methods" which, he said, have closed the door to any possibility of reasonable discussion. The chief of the Ansars was clearly referring to the "unfortuante affair" of the magistrates sacked by President Numayri at the beginning of June. It was an affair which has become the great scandal of the year since the whole Sudanese legal apparatus was paralyzed for nearly 3 months following an "outburst of anger" from the president.

Did the head of state have scores to settle with the Sudanese magistrates who had hitherto been stubborn in face of the pressures exerted by the government? Or did he simply want to extend his control over one of the few official bodies which still escaped his authority, thus ending the magistrates' independence? The fact is that, during the opening ceremony of a provincial court of appeal, the president shocked the sudanese by describing the judges as "corrupt," "lazy," and "drunkards," pledging to clean up the magistrature. The next day around 40 judges, including all those who had drawn attention to themselves in the trade union sphere, were sacked. The press, which is completely controlled, remained strangely silent about this affair which set the whole of the country's silent majority against the head of state. Most professional groups — lawyers, teachers, and students — strongly condemned the procedure used and expressed solidarity with all the judges who submitted their resignations in successive waves.

Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan at-Turabi, who was recently "promoted" to the post of legal adviser to the president of the republic, after holding the post of public prosecutor in charge of reforming the legal system for 4 years, admitted quite simply taht he was not consulted about this "painful affair," adding with a smile that the head of state's "advisers" "receive more advice than they give."

The Muslim Brotherhood's Role

The leader of the Muslim Brotherhood likes to receive foreign journalists and has no hesitation in talking to them openly and bluntly about the regime's negative aspects. One year ago he caused rather a sensation in the West — his remarks were not printed in the local press — by stating that President Numayri had "weakened all Sudan's institutions," that the single party "existed only in form," that there was no longer any freedom "in a country in which people hark back to formulas in which they scarcely believe," that "a deep gulf separates the government from the people," and that it was henceforth impossible to rule out a military coup d'etat organized by "somebody like Jerry Rawlings or Sergeant Doe." (Footnote 1) (Air Force Captain Jerry Rawlings seized power from the civilian government in Ghana on 31 December 1981. Sergeant Major Samuel Doe, since promoted to general, seized power in Liberia on 12 April 1980).

Strange as it may seem, the head of state did not take any steps against his dissident public prosecutor, whereas in the past he had sacked several of his aides for less than that. Mr at-Turaybi, who has not changed his views, apparently does not fear retaliation although his recent "promotion" to the symbolic post of presidential adviser was interpreted by some people as a partial disgrace. "I may leave this ministerial office one day," he told us, "but relations between the Muslim Brotherhood organization and the government will not change because of that. We have decided to cooperate with the government with the aim of reforming the regime from within. We are opposed to any attempt at destabilization which would lead the country to chaos and anarchy. That is why we help defend the regime each time it is threatened. The president knows that: There can be no real plot against the government if we stand by it. Nothing can be done in this country without the Muslim Brotherhood."

In fact the Muslim Brotherhood organization seems to be divided on the question of the "conditional support" it gives the govern-

ment. Mr at-Turaybi's criticisms would thus merely be a means of calming the grass roots Islamic militants who are apparently deeply hostile to the regime. Whatever the facts, discipline seems to work, since in practice the Muslim Brotherhood did not take part in or opposed the student demonstrations which, in 1982, twice threatened the country's fragile political balance.

Has the Muslim Brotherhood succeeded in "Muslimizing" Sudan in exchange for its support for the regime? In any case on 29 September Marshal Numayri announced the introduction of new Islamic legislation based on the principle of "an eye for an eye." The penalties laid down by the Islamic sharia (beating for the consumption of alcohol, amputation of the right hand for theft, stoning for adultery, and decapitation in payment of blood money for murder) are now in force.

The number of students at Khartoum National University wearing Islamic dress is increasing. The teaching of Islam is no longer the prerogative of the Omdurman Islamic University, and is henceforth on Khartoum University's syllabus. With the authorities' benevolent support the Muslim Brotherhood has just won its 11th consecutive victory in the elections for the students' union which it completely controls. Nonetheless, the opposition forces and parties whose activities are officially banned in the country are allowed within the university precincts thanks to a long-standing democratic tradition. Communists, Nasirists, Mahdists, Iraqi Ba'thists, and other oppositionists widely exploit this tolerance to openly condemn government policy, often in virulent terms.

A Pocket of Democracy

For instance, President Numayri's name was hissed during several public meetings held in the university campus on the magistrates' affair, despite the opposition of Islamic students who try to confine student demonstrations to university problems alone. How can the existence of this "pocket of democracy" in a country subject to strict emergency laws be explained? Indeed the university is both an outlet for young people in desperate need of freedom and a source of useful information for the many policemen in civilian clothing who wander round the grounds of the campus. Once he has left university the dissident student falls under the "state security law" which allows the government to make arbitrary arrests without referring to the country's legal authorities.

Before his arrest, Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Ansars, felt he could say that "despite everything there is a degree of freedom in Sudan which is not found in other African countries." However he stated that arbitrary arrests within the opposition have increased considerably over the past 6 months. He puts the number of people held without judgment in the different prisons in Sudan at "several hudnred." "Two hundred at most," Mr at-Turaybi specified. The figure of 500 put forward by reliable opposition circles seems closer to the truth. At least three-fourths of this number are communists, the majority of whom have been in prison for at least 4 years without trial. The Communist Party, decapitated during the repression which followed the Hashim al-'Ata coup d'etat in July 1971, has gradually been formed again underground. The arrest around 2 years ago of Mr Tijani at-Tayyib, one of its main leaders, known for his organizational abilities, has not prevented it from pursuing its slow but patient work in workers' and intellectuals' circles (Footnote 2) (According to the Khartoum authorities, Mr at-Tayyib was released last week). Its secretary general Mr Ibrahim (Nogoud) who is apparently still in Khartoum, is an intellectual who is respected even in rightwing nationalist opposition circles.

In its monthly roneoed pamphlet *Al-Maydan*, the Communist Party, learning from the past, opposes any armed attempt to overthrow the regime, holding the view that only "patient efforts" to guarantee the unity of the various components of the opposition can one day ensure the replacement of the present government. This seems to be a very distant prospect if account is taken of the repression carried out by the security services recently reorganized by the Americans, and the divisions within an opposition which is far from being homogeneous. The threat of a military coup d'etat seems to have worried President Numayri since his relations with the Armed Forces chiefs deteriorated in January 1982 following the sacking of General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, commander in chief of the Army, and of 22 senior officers. Gen Khalil has aroused fear: He was an officer who had risen from the ranks, was close to the Muslim brotherhood and the Mahdists, and, in addition to his military duties, held the key posts of first vice president of the republic, and secretary general of the single party. He had apparently refused to fire at students protesting the increase in the price of sugar imposed by the IMF experts.

Had he, as some people stated, become the opposition's rallying point? Nothing is less certain. On the other hand what is certain is that Gen Khalil and his comrades had strongly protested several times at SSU meetings the "corruption" of circles close to the presidential palace and the "autocratic style" of the head of state's action. People even add that some officers in the "Khalil group" had envisaged President Numayri's "forced resignation" during a plenary session of the party in January 1982.

Since then the head of state has no longer had confidence in the military. He suppressed the post of Army chief of staff and it has now been entrusted to three generals. One of them, Lieutenant General Tawfiq Abu Kadok, the man who had been promoted for "discovering" Gen Khalil's plot at the beginning of 1982, has just been sacked too, apparently because he had become too influential.

President Numayri does not only use a stick to bring his soldiers into line. He also sometimes uses a carrot to moderate their complaints. There have never been so many promotions to lieutenant general in the Sudanese Army as there have been over the past few months. Similarly officers now take part in the country's economic life at the head of cooperatives recently created to operate alongside civilian enterprises in such varied spheres as public transport, housing, public works, bakeries, and even bank investments.

Since President Numayri has apparently averted the threat of a coup d'etat in the short term, he is attacking the opposition, even though it is obvious that the latter has neither the means nor the desire to seize power in a country threatened with bankruptcy and civil war.

TUNISIA

Libyan Ministers Meet Economy Minister in Tunis

LD180300 Tripoli JANA in English 1844 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis, Muharram 11, Oct 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Jamahiriyah's oil and planning secretaries Mr Kamil al-Maqhur and Mr Fawzi al-Shakshuki held a meeting in Tunis at noon today with the Tunisian Economy Minister Mr Rachid Sfar. The meeting that was also attended by the two countries' general commissioners discussed methods of increasing economic, trade, industry, and oil cooperation in ways that would realise economic integration between both fraternal peoples.

CHAD

Bardai Says France Shares Blame for Massacres

AB171240 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Is Chad the exception that confirms the rule? On his coming to power on 10 May 1981, the current Socialist president of France made a solemn profession of faith against dictatorship, hegemony, man's exploitation of man, the exploitation of one state by another, and the domination of a people by another people. The accents of the new French political language had a real echo in the hearts of the oppressed peoples of the world. Today, 2 and 1/2 years after its coming to the Elysee Palace, the Mitterrand team — instead of contributing to the restoration of France's image in the eyes of the Third World — has tarnished the credibility of the French Socialist government. Has the latter not disappointed so many hopes placed in it by the (?peoples) of Africa, Asia, and Latin America? Despite some suspicious denunciations of the fascist hordes in Chile and South Africa, despite the mealy-mouthed and hypocritical declarations made here and there concerning the international economic order, the present masters of the Elysee Palace have done nothing concrete to convince the underprivileged people of the planet about the will and innovational capacity of Socialist France.

In this connection, is France's attitude toward Chad not clear proof? In the Chadian civil war, has France not deliberately taken the risk of standing militarily by the side of a reactionary clique of bloodthirsty and dictatorial terrorists in the pay of the United States? As a result of this, France is again confronted by the patriotic Chadian forces who have been struggling for 18 years against imperialism, dictatorship, and despotism. The last straw is that the champions of French Socialism are waging war against those who in Chad are — through their political actions — aiming at the establishment of a new social order; that is, of a popular, democratic, and socialist system. How could one understand the alliance between the government of a great and (?peace-loving) country and a clique of men whose political intolerance no longer needs to be demonstrated?

In any case, the past few days have brought us additional proof which illustrates the unjust and mistaken position adopted by the French Government in the Chadian conflict. In fact, Amnesty International has publicly confirmed what is known to everyone concerning the odious and shameless practices of the power-hungry and bloodthirsty men who are being supported by international imperialism. After the damning revelations made by this humanitarian organization concerning the abominable and loathsome crimes committed by France's beloved gang leader and Tonton Macoute [member of a repressive police unit in Haiti] against the Chadian patriots, can the French Government still have an easy conscience? We have often said and repeated that he who arms an evildoer is equally responsible for the crimes committed by the former if not more so. Therefore, those who are supplying arms to the bloodthirsty regime in Ndjamena completely share the responsibility for the massacre of more than 160 citizens disclosed by Amnesty International in addition, of course, to hundreds of other civilians summarily liquidated or being arbitrarily detained in the jails of the national annihilation forces.

By protecting the slaughterers of our people, the French and American Governments have squarely placed themselves on the bench of the accused. As for the unfortunate attempt by a section of the French press to compare the torturers under French-U.S. protection with the camp of the Transitional National Union Government, whose magnanimity toward its opponents is well known to all, it reflects the embarrassment of the French authorities in finding themselves behind a criminal organization. Everything is now clear: As long as France continues to support the bloodthirsty group led by the murderer of Major Galopin, it will continue to further compromise itself and lose all credibility on the international scene. As the adage — birds of a feather flock together — says, the French Government, which is closely linked to a clique with their hands red with Chadian blood, has become a veritable (?torturer) of our people. However, the French Socialist authorities are trying to do something to correct a little their degrading image of protector of the murderer of the Chadian people. They are beginning to stay away from the butcher denounced by Amnesty International.

Urges French Denunciation

AB171105 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Contrary to the traditional and legendary humanist mission of the French people, the French Socialist government has scandalously sided with a band of criminals and of people thirsting for power who have been denounced for their crimes by the international (?community). By this action, the French Government has assumed the serious responsibility of teaming up with a bloodthirsty clique which it is protecting. The Chadian people, who have no doubt about the feelings of solidarity the great French people have for the Chadian people, who recently noted the opposition expressed by the majority of the French people against the dispatch of French troops to Chad, expect the vanguard French parties and the democratic and labor organizations to firmly denounce the Elysee's support for the massacre of the Chadian people.

ZAIRE

Coverage of President Mobutu Visit to FRG

For Hamburg DPA reports on the visit by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko to the FRG, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 18 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

GHANA

GRAPHIC Advocates Continuing With Cimao

AB151400 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *People's Daily Graphic* writes on the lackadaisical participation of Ghana's representatives on the board of the Cement Company of West Africa [Cimao] as stated by the Provisional National Defense Council secretary for science and technology, Dr George Opoku, in his radio and television address last Wednesday. The paper says for too long those who have been entrusted with the protection of the nation's interests have either out of self-interest or by default, failed to do the work expected of them. The *Graphic* notes that, as the secretary pointed out, even though the treaty permits Ghanaian vessels to participate in the lifting of (?sales), we have not taken advantage of this privilege which has been appropriated by the Ivory Coast.

There is also the 30 percent of Cimao insurance business which belongs to Ghana, according to a decision of the board taken on 22 April 1981. Ghana is yet to take up this too. If Ghana must continue its participation in Cimao, then we must make our presence felt. Even more importantly, we must, as of right, [as heard] infuse into the project the concept of discipline and accountability which have become questions of honor and principle to our internal organization. The *Graphic*, however, feels that although Cimao has problems, that is not the reason for Ghana to quit. It believes that if all the three countries come together, the problem can be solved.

NIGER

Kountche Says 26 Arrested in Coup Attempt

AB181035 Paris AFP in French 0740 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Niamey, 17 Oct (AFP) — Twenty-six persons have been arrested within the framework of investigations into the recent abortive coup d'etat in Niger, President General Seyni Kountche stated on Monday in Zinder, the southern prefecture near the Nigerian border. The Niger head of state, quoted by *La Voix du Sahel*, further denounced certain rumors that several protagonists of the attempted coup were of Fulani origin, notably Gendarmerie Lieutenant Amadou Oumarou, called "Bonkano," a former special adviser on security to the president and now on the run. He warned "certain Nigerois" spreading the rumor "that it is a Fulani affair." Pointing out that among the arrested persons there are several who do not belong to the Fulani tribe, President Kountche warned the "propagators of these seeds of division" they will be "treated in like manner as the coplotters."

Gen Kountche, who is touring the seven departments of the country to assess the results of the 1983-84 agropastoral campaign, added that this coup attempt perpetrated before he returned from the Vittel Franco-African summit on the contrary "revived" the Nigerois instead of weakening them. He considered that through his person, the people have given "testimony" of their attachment to the Supreme Military Council and the government.

NIGERIA

Shagari Names Seven 'Special Advisers'

AB171640 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 17 (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari has appointed seven special advisers, a statement from the executive office of the president said in Lagos today.

They include Dr T.S. Aribisala, Oyo, special adviser on agriculture, Mr Gamaliel Onosode, Bendel, special adviser budget, and Prof Shehu Galadanci, Kano, special adviser national security. Others are Mr S.G. Ikoku, Imo, special adviser National Assembly liaison, and Mr Philip Asiodu, Bendel,special adviser economic affairs. Two former special advisers, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, Kaduna, and Alha Ji Suleman Takuma, Niger, were re-appointed special advisers on petroleum and energy as well as political affairs respectively. The appointments are with immediate effect.

SENEGAL

Party Criticizes French Intervention in Chad

AB171345 Paris AFP in French 1225 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Dakar, 17 Oct (AFP) — The People's Democratic Movement (MDP — opposition party advocating self-management) in Senegal has, in a communique published on Monday in Dakar, denounced "the interventionist attitude of the French Government" in the Chadian conflict.

The movement, whose principal leader, Mamadou Dia, former chairman of Government Council from 1958 to 1962, thinks the French Government "is following Giscardian policies, and that the current policies of France, far from guaranteeing peace and security on the African Continent, might on the contrary jeopardize them."

The MDP regrets that the coming to power of a leftist government in France did not bring any change in the relations between Paris and the African countries.

The MDP also criticizes "the fact that immigration should be seen in France as creating unemployment, whereas immigrant African workers can in no way threaten French nationals' interests."

It adds: "This is a very disturbing development of racism and the return of the repressive measures of the previous government." These measures "constitute a violation of the benefits and reciprocity endorsed in the convention signed between France and many African countries," the MDP states, and suggests that the International Court of Justice at the Hague and the International Labor Organization should be informed of this.

TOGO

General Eyadema Rejects 'Foreign Ideology'

AB180845 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Togolese revolution is neither red nor black nor blue. It is a green revolution which was independently chosen by the Togolese people. It is aimed at providing the people with the right means to a peaceful existence. It is also a realistic revolution deeply rooted in the national will which will be defended in every way against any attempt from any quarters. And the Togolese people will never allow a foreign ideology to be imposed on them. They have chosen themselves their path because it responds to their profound aspirations. The youth will have to make sacrifices to safeguard the national (?heritage). They therefore have to be permanently vigilant in the joint task of nation building in peace and harmony.

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, stated this on Saturday when he received deleations from the Tchaoudgo Provinces who went to renew their support of him at Piya as the people of Bina did on Friday. All the people remember the two motions of support for President Eyadema presented by the Youth of the Rally of the Togolese people and the National Movement of Togolese Students. In their motions, these two important organs of the social setup denounced the negative behavior and the diabolical attitudes of some young people who were recently caught redhanded in counterrevolutionary activities. This is the true reason for the presence of the people of Bina and Tchaoudgo at Piya, the president's hometown, over the weekend.

The militant populations expressed to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema their gratitude and their admiration for his policy of peace and national development in two motions of support, encouragement, and congratulations. In their motions the people of Bina and Tchaoudgo launched a solemn appeal to all the people of the two provinces to work toward the restoration and safeguarding of peace [words indistinct] security and political stability of our country.

The spokesman of the delegations, Bouraima Amadou, said that a nation is only strong, rich, dignified, respected, peaceful, and happy when the people remain united and in solidarity in the struggle for their development and against their internal and external enemies.

Rumors of Libyan-Inspired Coup Refuted

AB180700 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] A foreign power wants to overthrow Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema. This is the rumor which is currently spreading throughout the country. In this regard, a campaign has been launched against the said power which can be no other than Libyan. The Togolese press and the student organizations continue to issue their warnings to the people against the activities of some Togolese nationals who are working in collaboration with this foreign power in order to overthrow President Eyadema's regime. The head of state, who over the weekend received various delegations from the country's provinces who came to express their loyalty and support, stated that he will never allow a foreign ideology to be imposed on him.

Muslims Promise To Redouble Vigilance

AB180920 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Over 600 members of the Muslim community in Togo yesterday morning went to the presidential palace in Lome where they expressed their gratitude to President Eyadema. Most of these Muslims had just returned from Mecca where they went to perform this year's pilgrimage. They were only able to return home thanks to the Togolese presidential DC-8 plane which President Eyadema placed at their disposal. The Muslims were faced with transport problems in the Saudi Arabian town of Jidda. It is in recognition of this magnanimous gesture on the part of the president that a large number of Muslims came to express their gratitude.

After prayers during which they prayed to Allah to bless Togo and its leaders, the information commissioner of the Muslim Association of Togo, El Hadj Fankana Tadjou, on behalf of the community, thanked the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, for his timely intervention which helped to save the lives of many pilgrims. El Hadj Fankana Tadjou assured the head of state of the unflinching support of the Muslim community to his policy of peace and political stability.

El Hadj Tadjou's speech was followed by a motion of support, loyalty, and encouragement to the founding chairman of the RPT, Gen Eyadema. In their motion, the representatives of the Muslim community in Togo strongly condemned all the troublemakers, whether they are from within the country or from outside, who have maliciously infiltrated the region to sow confusion in the people's mind, and thus disturb internal peace and national security. They pledge to redouble their vigilance and promise to assume their responsibility to expose all trouble makers and traitors of the nation who are in the pay of saboteurs. They solemnly pledge never to sell their dignity for any cause whatsoever, and to deal drastically with any of them who will [words indistinct]. They warmly congratulate the founding chairman of the RPT and president of the republic for the peace prize awarded to him, recognizing the man of peace internationally for the third time.

The Muslim community of Togo congratulates and thanks our Army and all our security services for the exemplary work accomplished and which they continue to accomplish for the safeguarding of peace and national security. They once again reiterate their unshakable loyalty to the person of the founding chairman of the RPT and assure him of the total and unfailing support of the whole Muslim community in Togo. They encourage the head of state to persevere in his efforts for national unity and the general well being of the Togolese people. They prayed to Almighty Allah to give Gen Eyadema long life and continue

to bless and protect him in order to be able to accomplish the gigantic task of leading our dear fatherland.

The head of state took the opportunity to explain the philosophy behind the foreign policy of the new Togo, which is based on the search for peace and friendship among people. Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema said Togo is not his personal property; it belongs to all Togolese with equal rights. Everybody, therefore, has to work to make it a happy country insulated against the troubles of the world. This is what the RPT has been preaching for a long time. But some Togolese think their political cause will be served better if they ally themselves with some [word indistinct] powers whose mercenaries shoot at close range at President Eyadema, as was the case on 25 April 1965. But each time they fail because Allah (?protects) him.

UPPER VOLTA

Reportage on Return of Suspected Coupists to Niger

Suspect Interviewed Before Return

AB172256 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Matin Kabore interview in Ouagadougou on 17 October with Niger Police Sergeant Hamani Diaouga, who was arrested in Upper Volta — recorded]

[Text] [Kabore] As you are about to leave our country, Upper Volta, for your country, we would like you to tell us briefly the circumstances that led you to come here and whether you are returning home willingly.

[Diaouga] Here are the facts: We arrived on Upper Voltan territory following an act of high treason. When we arrived in Ouagadougou, we discovered what had happened and as we are conscious Nigerois — well, as we are happy with our nationality — we decided freely to return to our country. We managed our way to Fada, we bought a ticket for Fada in order to return home. But as all seats were booked, we asked the authorities in Fada to call up our people to come and take us back home. But we were brought to Ouagadougou where we asked the Upper Voltan authorities to hand us over to the Niger authorities.

[Kabore] When did you realize that you had been taken in?

[Diaouga] We realized this when we arrived in Ouagadougou at Barry's [reference unknown]. Until then, when we dropped Captain Boucar, he spoke with Barry in Peuhl [local language]. Then they came back into the car and continued their discussions in Peuhl. Then we protested, asking Capt Boucar to explain to us clearly what had happened because we were still not informed of the facts. We explained to Barry that we were innocent and we did not know anything about the events. It was then that Boucar confessed to us that they had attempted a coup against Kountche but had failed. Then he offered to use us as mercenaries and said he would give us a big sum of money, 4 million each, with false papers. I think he said they had a grant from the High Commission for Refugees — something like that. But we refused since we wanted to return home.

[Kabore] So you are confident as you are returning home? You have no fears for your lives?

[Diaouga] Even if we have fears for our lives, we would rather die on the Niger territory than become mercenaries.

Two Nigerois 'Handed Over'

AB172255 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Upper Volta-Niger agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 17 October — read by Justin Tientore, state protocol director]

[Text] On Monday, 17 October 1983, at 1700 at the National Gendarmerie of Upper Volta in Ouagadougou, responding positively to the request of the persons to be handed over to the Niger authorities, Lieutenant Ousseni Compaore, commander of the National Gendarmerie, officially handed over to Hamani Karimou, police officer representing the Niger authorities, Garba Issaka, police sergeant, and Hamani Diaouga, policeman, both Niger nationals, who were illegally on the national territory of Upper Volta. At the time they were handed over, they were in perfect health.

Present at the ceremony were: Comrade Lt Ousseni Compaore, commander of the National Gendarmerie of Upper Volta; Hamani Karimou, police officer representing the Niger authorities; Comrade Police Superintendant Alain Gourma, director general of the National Police representing the Ministry of the Interior and Security; and Comrade Justin Tientore, state protocol director representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The present agreement was issued in five original copies: one for the National Council of the Revolution, one for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one for the Republic of Niger, one for the National Gendarmerie of Upper Volta, and one for the Ministry of the Interior and Security.

Signed, for the Upper Voltan Government by Lt Ousseni Compaore, commander of the National Gendarmerie, and for the Niger Government by Hamani Karimou, police officer

Suspected Coupists Returned

AB172250 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Through an extradition agreement signed this afternoon at the headquarters of the National Gendarmerie, Upper Voltan officials handed over through diplomatic channels two Niger citizens who illegally entered our country after the 6 October 1983 abortive coup attempt against President Seyni Kountche's government. They are Hamani Diaouga and Garba Issaka of the Niger Police Force who actually expressed the desire to return to their country. Also present at the signing of the extradition agreement and the official handing over of the two persons to Niger officials were Information Minister Adama Toure and some national security officials. Before the arrival of the Niger officials, we met Comrade Lieutenant Compaore Ousseni, commander of the National Gendarmerie, who explains to the Upper Voltan people the reasons which led the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and the revolutionary government to agree to

hand over the Niger citizens. Lt Compaore first made the following statement:

[Begin Compaore recording] Members of the press, thank you for coming. Before beginning I would like to make a small clarification: that is to say, that the answers that will be given by comrade director general of the National Police Force and myself, as commander of the Gendarmerie, to the questions that you will ask us, must be appreciated from a technical point of view because we are using corps to carry out the usual security work, the technical work. But most important they must also be appreciated from a political point of view because since the 4 August revolution, the corps and ourselves, as heads of these services, play a political role, a role that is eminently political in relation to everything that concerns the internal and external security of Upper Volta and, most important, concerning all that is related to the 4 August Revolution. Therefore, this gives us the opportunity to reassert the revolutionary characteristic of the security forces who have ceased to defend the bourgeois and reactionary interests, but defend the interests of the people in the context of the present revolutionary process. You can now ask the necessary questions within the framework of this press conference. [end recording]

Let us now listen to the commander of the National Gendarmerie who first answered questions by the press before deferring to Alain Gourma, police commissioner and director general of the National Police Force.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade commander of the National Gendarmerie, since the abortive coup attempt on 6 October 1983 in the Republic of Niger, there are continuing rumors that the authors of the coup attempt fled to certain countries, especially ours. The same rumors also claim in an insidious manner, that the Upper Voltan revolutionary government accommodated and is even an accomplice in the 6 October 1983 events. Can you give us some clarifications on this?

[Compaore] Is it necessary to recall that President Thomas Sankara has on numerous occasions stated that the Upper Voltan revolution is a local product destined for local consumption? That is to say, our revolution is not for exportation. Also, Comrade President Thomas Sankara was in the same plane as President Kountche that brought them back from Paris where they had attended the French-African summit. And it was in Algiers that President Kountche was informed that a coup attempt had taken place in Niamey. He immediately informed Comrade President Thomas Sankara who expressed his total surprise. He invited him to visit Upper Volta if he so desired. That is to say that Upper Volta, the revolutionary Upper Voltan Government, cannot in any way be involved or even be implicated in these events of 6 October that took place in Niamey. In any case, the Upper Voltan authorities are doing what they can within the context of the revolution to maintain the good relations existing between Niger and Upper Volta.

[Unidentified reporter] According to some reports, two authors of the coup attempt were arrested by the National Gendarmerie which is preparing to hand them over to Niger officials. Is this true?

[Compaore] In fact, according to the information made available to us by the Niger Government and according to the results of our own investigations, they are two members of the Niger Police Force, Hamani Diaouga and Garba Issaka, who during our investigations told us that they drove into Upper Voltan territory in a Renault 20 on 6 October 1983 with Captain Amah Boucar, who is also wanted. And on their way back, as they had personally decided to go back to Niger, they were arrested by the Fada gendarmerie and taken to Ouagadougou. Therefore, they will be handed over to Niger authorities as they requested.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Director General of the National Police Force, do you not fear for their lives?

[Gourma] Well, Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara, president of the CNR, was reassured by President Seyni Kountche that the two police officers who are personally asking to go back to their country will be treated humanely. Upper Volta is not handing them over by force. They freely want to go back to their country and we are facilitating their repatriation. In fact, there is no reason for Comrade Capt Sankara to doubt General Seyni Kountche's sincerity.

[Unidentified reporter] As head of national security, my question is directed to you. At a time when there is a call for revolutionary vigilance, at a time when the comrade president is calling on the Upper Voltan people to increase their vigilance in the face of reactionary threats and plots against the Upper Voltan revolution, doesn't the way in which our two neighbors entered our country show the vulnerability of our borders?

[Gourma] That is true and the Upper Voltan Government is aware of this. Our young revolution must take urgent measures to protect the borders. It is within this framework that during his last tour in the provinces of Tabowa, Boulougou, and Ngourma that Comrade Capt Thomas Sankara called on all the Defense Committees of the Revolution throughout the country to participate actively in the defense of the national territory. However, it is also evident that this must not impede the free movement of goods and persons. Concerning the vulnerability of our borders, this is not only an Upper Voltan problem because, according to reports from Niger, the fugitives started their journey from Ivory Coast and Togo.

Sankara Tours Eastern Region; Comments Reported

AB151205 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Head of state Comrade Thomas Sankara began a tour of the east of the country this morning. After holding a rally at Diapaga, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] went to Fada this afternoon where he will spend the night. Here is a report by our correspondent, Banouha:

The CNR chairman and head of state arrived at Fada-Ngourma at about (?1630) today on board a plane of the Revolutionary Air Force. After receiving a massive welcome, the president went to the prefect's residence. He was cheered throughout the ride by large crowds under the supervision of members of the Revolutionary Defense Committee [CDR] and the security agencies.

Right now, Comrade Sankara is holding talks with civil servants of Fada aimed at pinpointing the problems facing the Province of Ngourma. In fact, these problems are well known. The head of state's tour is aimed at promoting the people's awareness of the need to take care of themselves and to solve their own problems along with their CDR's. Once again, this first tour is a demonstration of the CNR's policy aimed at implementing policies in the interest of the masses. In this regard, here at Fada, like at Diapaga and at Bantogodo, the problems to be examined touch on health care, rural development, social affairs, national education, arts, and culture. This will be in the presence of the ministers who are in charge of the various sectors and who are in the presidential delegation. The need for the people to solve their own problems themselves without expecting any assistance from the central authorities emerged from the discussions of the various directors and heads of ministerial services. Comrade President Sankara has appreciated this very much. The discussions between him and the civil servants at Fada will enable everyone to express his views. The president would also like to take the opportunity to urge all those who cannot keep pace with the process to stand out so they will be helped out of the way of it. Since our arrival here the people have been rejoicing and this will go on late tonight as the president has decreed that the curfew be lifted tonight in favor of the people.

As you heard, the head of state is currently in Fada where he will spend the night. This morning, he held a mass rally at Diapaga during which many speeches were delivered including that of the leader of the 4 August 1983 revolution. The CDR militants, for whom Captain Sankara's visit is particularly important, made it a point to express their opinion through their chairman, Ilboudo Tiendama.

[Begin Tiendama recording] Comrade members of the revolutionary government, revolutionary comrades of the Province of Atacora, since 4 August, the revolutionary struggle has gradually gained ground here every day, leaving in agony and fear the reactionaries and local lackeys of imperialism. Since 4 August, the people of Upper Volta have suddenly been aware of their enemies. They know what path to follow in order to achieve their freedom, dignity, and real independence. We need not recall the aftermath of imperialism to you because you went through it yourselves.

The people here have rallied behind their CDR's and actively carried out a town-cleaning exercise and later marked their rejection of certain rotten authorities by staging a protest march. In fact, we marched on the subprefecture to show that the subprefect is rotten, corrupt, irresponsible, [Shouts of approval by the crowds] and he is a very heavy drinker. [Shouts of approval] The commander of the gendarmerie brigade is rotten and he still has reactionary tendencies. It must be pointed out that on the day of the march, the gendarmerie commander issued threats to the coordinating committee in his office. A gendarme even wished for a reactionary coup d'etat so he would be able to execute the people of Diapaga. [Shouts of approval] The head of the water resources and forestry service has been found guilty — thanks to reliable documents — of diverting more than 100 bags of sorghum, milk, cartons of sardines, oil tins, etc. originally meant for the people of the Atacora Province. We leave it with you to order an inquiry into the activities of the acting chief of the regional agricultural service, a rotten element. Waba Diari is a rotten trader who boasts of having the backing of the gendarmerie commander in his corrupt activities and heads of funds who indulge in embezzlement. At Kantchari, CDR militants carried out an operation codenamed (?Tsani) during which they intercepted 12 tons of (?milk) being smuggled out to a foreign country by the assassin, with the full knowledge of gendarmes and customs officers who are the real accomplices enriching themselves in such malpractices. Also, the suprefect of Kantchari, a nonpenitent reactionary without any administrative knowledge who was appointed by the dissolved reactionary parties, has threatened the setting up of CDRs in the region. [Shouts of: He must be fired!] At Namounou, a powerful commercial village, the problem is grave, comrades. Any revolutionary move is met with an extremely reactionary move. The administrative officer of the subprefecture is a Republican Guard and not a National Revolutionary Guard.

Comrades of the CNR, we are convinced that as long as such corrupt people live in the Province of Atacora, they will struggle to undermine our struggle. The entire population demands their immediate removal without any conditions. [Turning to the crowd] Yes or no, comrades? [Crowd] Yes! Yes!

We also know that they collaborate in an alliance with the occult forces of the region in order to topple the people's revolutionary regime. But we simply tell them to continue to waste their time. For us revolutionaries, time is precious. When the people stand up, [Shouts of: All the fetishes tremble! — repeated three times] Thank you comrades. We know, comrade chairman of the CNR, comrade members of the CNR, members of the revolutionary government, revolutionary comrades of the Takoa Province, that after the departure of the CNR officials, the reactionaries and the embittered people mentioned above will strive to undermine our mobilization and our conviction. Therefore, comrades, let us be vigilant because the reactionary elements are too small and dangerous for us revolutionaries. Comrades, the struggle is untiring and priceless wherever you may be. Comrade members of the the CNR, we know and we are sure that after your departure, there will be manifestations of unhappiness, but be convinced that all threats, from wherever they come, and all reactionary criticisms will be fought against and reported immediately to you for revolutionary action. No mercy, comrades. Long live Comrade Sankara. Vigilance, comrades of the CNR. Vigilance, comrade members of the government. Vigilance, comrade members of the CDR. Vigilance, comrade revolutionaries. Long live the CNR [Repeated by the people]. [end recording]

It will be noted that several copies of the address by Comrade Ilboudo Tiendama were printed and distributed to the audience. Here now is the reply of Captain Thomas Sankara, comrade chairman of the CNR. It was a direct speech, as we will note. [Begin Sankara recording in French with passage by passage translation into local language] Imperialism! [shouts of: Down!] Imperialism! [shouts of: Down!] Neocolonialism! [shouts of: Down!] Victory! [shouts of: To the people!] Glory [shouts of: To the people!] Fatherland or death! [shouts of: We shall overcome!]. Before I begin my address, let us ask the people of Diapaga one question. When Comrade Tiendama made his speech, the people standing applauded. But I do not understand

why those sitting on the stand did not applaud. [Shouts of approval] I know very well that this is not the first time for Diapaga to receive a head of state, but I want to tell you that this visit is quite different from others you have witnessed and to which you have become accustomed. Reactionary and antipeople regimes have called on you here. The Saye Zerbos sat on the chairs of the peasants to make people believe that they were close to them. They made promises to you and went back to Ouagadougou. But we know that as soon they left, you had to contribute money to send them goats, sheeps, cows, and what not.

As for us, during this tour, we were not bringing you any promises. We have not brought promises of schools, dispensaries, roads, districts, and subprefectures. But we are bringing something else which is new. We are bringing you the message of the revolution, a message which says that the people are responsible for the future of the people, a message which says that henceforth, the people of Diapaga must be responsible to the Diapaga people. Schools, dispensaries, roads, dams, and districts will be found in the Tapoa Province thanks to the labor of the popular masses of the Tapoa. Everyday, you must be further committed to work, and you should know that no one will come and provide for the welfare of the Tapoa people if the people do not do so themselves. But to succeed, you must have power. This means that you cannot just say you have power, and you must no longer refer problems to the administration or to the government. Rather, it is you who will have to manage everyday affairs. It is you who must check daily to see what is being done. It is you who must demand from everyone — from the subprefect to the lowest officers — to account to you on the manner in which the properties of this Tapoa Province are being used. It is your duty to know that civil servants, who will be working with you here, will henceforth consider themselves to be elements of the people. It is your duty to understand that due to their training, they have specific missions. However, they are not solely responsible for the area nor are you solely responsible. This Tapoa region is not well known, and most of the civil servants transferred here do everything to have their transfers canceled. They do everything to avoid resuming duty in the region. This explains why you do not have enough doctors, nurses, managers, teachers, and other things.

But henceforth, all of them, whatever reasons they might give, will come here and occupy their posts, and if they occupy their posts without goodwill and commitment, you will denounce them and fight them as enemies of the people. This region has been visited only from time to time, on the eve of elections when corrupt and reactionary politicians come over to this region to seek support from some feudal chiefs who are corrupt themselves. I also know that this region is well known by the enemies of the people who come here to consult occult forces, magic forces, and jujus, what people call the (wa). But let us tell them if they rely on the power of their ancestors to attack the revolution, if they rely on the power of their ancestors to attack the people, let them know that among these ancestors, some of them were also on the side of the people and that those ancestors who were against the people cannot do anything against the people on this earth. This is why I am calling on the juju men of this region, who people say are powerful, to ask one question whenever these rogues come from Ouagadougou as early as 0200 to consult them: Just ask on which side the client is. Ask if he is on the side of the people; if so, wish him good luck and help him as much as possible. If he is against the people, know that if you help him, the people will fight against you and your ancestors who have gone beyond.

Some foreigners have come here within the framework of projects which are of great benefit, though not all of them are in the interest of the people. To all these people who have come to help us in the Tapoa region — without any spirit of domination, paternalism, and imperialism — we say thank you and we are telling them that this is the spirit of the cooperation we want to develop. You are living in an area which shares borders with neighboring states. I call on you to maintain the best relations with the peoples of these neighboring states.

When Comrade Tiendama made his address a while ago on behalf of all of you, we denounced the enemies of the people, rotten and corrupt civil servants. He did so on behalf of all of you, and I was forced to take note of everything he said. [Shouts] I call on you to adhere to the CDRs massively. Create CDRs everywhere to control power, to defend your interests, and to defend the revolutiuon. The CDRs have the power and what they want — as long as this is exactly in the interest of the revolution — is what must be done. Do not allow your CDRs to be taken over by the powerful people of yesterday, by opportunists, and by whatever bad elements who might have infiltrated your ranks — fight them all. I told you that I am the people's prisoner. I am forced to do what the people want. This is why I call on Ernest Ouedraogo, comrade secretary of state for the interior and who is also a prisoner of the people, to issue a decree today to terminate the appointment of the subprefect of Diapaga. [Shouts of approval] I call on another prisoner of the people, Comrade Blaise, to sign this decree on my behalf. I call on them to dismiss also the officials who have been denounced here before the people. It is the voice of the people that matters and this is what we must do. These officials do not merit our confidence, and they must be dismissed. [Shouts of approval] As for the others, their case will be studied in Ouagadougou, and next Wednesday, you will hear about them. But I must warn you that power is something extremely difficult to exercise. You have the power to dismiss the subprefect. But, be careful. You must assume your responsibilities. It is your duty to do better than he did. It is your duty to manage your subprefecture. It is your duty to manage your province. It is your duty to remain consistent revolutionaries and in particular, do not yourselves be guided by condemnable instincts. Do not permit yourselves to have a sentiment of vengeance and of settling scores. Do not allow yourselves to be guided by the interests of exploitation. It is your duty to prove that you are really revolutionaries and that you know why you are making such a decision and that you have the courage to continue with it until completion. For my part, be assured that the revolutionary government, the CNR, and the revolutionary Upper Voltan people, will never hesit e to make any sacrifice. It will never shrink from its responsibility to make decisions. These people will never shrink from taking the nececessary actions whatever the consequences. Be it inside or outside our country, we shall assume our revolutionary responsibility on the national as well as the international level, whatever it costs us. It is a bet; it is a commitment we have made. This is why we are making this tour to make you responsible, you the people. Comrades of the Tapoa Province, I thank you for your revolutionary commitment. [end recording]

Sankara Addresses Rally in Tenkodogo

AB171145 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Address by Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], at a rally in Tenkodogo on 15 October 1983 — recorded]

[Excerpts] Glory! [Shouts of: To the people!] Victory! [Shouts of: To the people!] Thank you, comrades. By coming to Tenkodogo, we have no intention of continuing with the type of tours like those made by reactionary and corrupt regimes of failure in the past. I mean tours made by Ye Zerbo and Lamizana. We intend to do something quite new and different. We have not come to Tenkodogo to offer solutions to you. We have not come to Tenkodogo to bring you the means of solving your problems. We simply came to tell you of the revolutionary process and for which you people of Tenkodogo must assume your responsibilities in accordance with the interests of the people of Boulougou Province. People of the Boulougou Province, we are sorry that you had to be kept waiting in the sun for so long to wait for us. You want the people to assume power; you want the people to have power. Power to the people, is it not so? [Shouts of: Yes] Then, the people will have power with all the consequences. This means, first of all, that the people must fight their enemies, but also that the people must be responsibile and must also face their problems. This means that we must begin by fighting your enemies. Who are they?

Your enemies are many in this region. [Shouts of: Yes] Your enemies are the feudal lords, the traditional rulers who have not understood that the people are not a cow that they must milk. Your enemies are the chiefs who have not understood that the people are not slaves that must be led like sheep. These chiefs, beginning today, no longer have a place in Upper Volta. However, those of them who have understood that they must serve their people, be at the disposal of their people, work with their people, and organize their people, will have a place here. We say that your enemies are also the corrupt civil servants. [Shouts of: Yes.] You have them in every field: at the prefecture, the subprefecture, the post office, the Gendarmerie, the National Guard, the customs, the livestock department, and the rural development organizations. Your enemies are everywhere. [Shouts] Comrades, you must fight them. Civil servants of Tenkodogo, you must understand that at this time of revolution, you must change. You must be at the service of the people. Upper Voltan civil servants must henceforth be political agents in the service of their people and be ready to take part in the revolution anywhere they may be. You must no longer be simple wage eaners who wait for the end of the month to receive your salary. [Shouts] You must not be civil servants who, from time to time, demand wage step or grade increases. You say that all this is over. [Shouts] We say that beginning now, the civil servant must feel that he is a revolutionary who must stir up the revolution in his field of activity.

I was just talking about reactionary politicians. If in the Boulougou Province, you know any reactionary politician who is carrying out antirevolutionary activities, you must report him to us. We will arrest him and send him to Tenkodogo or Garango where he will be locked up and guarded by you. [Shouts]

Comrades, the enemies are also ourselves, with the bad habits that colonialism inculcated in us. Colonialism made us believe that we have to expect everything from the government. Well, I took note of the speeches of your representatives. I must say that their addresses demonstrate that they are still under neocolonial domination. [Shouts] The address by your prefect is not revolutionary. [Shouts] The address by representatives of your Committee for the Defense of the Revolution is reactionary. They mixed the revolution with the era of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress. They came to say we lack this and that. No. At this time of the revolution, you do not come and bemeoan or whimper. That is over now. [Shouts]

Even at the government level, we asked the ministers to draw up plans for their various sectors. That means that every minister, for a period of 2 years, must draw up a program within the framework of available means of Upper Volta. Each minister must draw up his program exclusvely by replying on our own resources and by having in mind that the imperialist enemy will create difficulties for him and that he must not expect any form of aid from outisde, because aid is a form of alienation and each time you receive a bag of millet from outside, you have lost part of your dignity. [Shouts of approval]

These programs are very ambitious, but we say that we prefer small to big projects. This is why the Bagre project, which we know well, is not a priority project for us, as far as the people are concerned. It is a project at the level of the minister of planning. It is not a project at the level of the people. This means that even if it is not achieved, the projects of the people and by the people will be implemented. Of what use is it for you to build Bagre if, to implement it, you must go and beg for international aid. You know very well that to implement this Bagre project, we need several billion francs. For this, we must undertake several trips abroad to solicit international aid, and each time, we are asked to wait and wait and wait. But for how long shall we wait? [Shouts] Therefore, those people talking about Bagre know this. Do you want us to go and submit ourselves once again to imperialism? Yes or no? [Shouts of: No!] Therefore, in this case, we must first of all begin by relying on our own strength. We must be strong enough. We must demonstrate that we are worthy people, that we will not tolerate that aid comes here to alienate us, to dominate us, and to exploit us once more. You can do this by demonstrating clearly that we are capable of carrying out local projects.

Instead of implementing the Bagre project, we would rather implement small-scale projects. In this region, you have an excellent production of onions. You have an excellent production of garden produce. Well, we are calling on the farmers of the region to redouble their efforts, because the revolutionary Government of Upper Volta has made the decision to assist them and to favor them. How? We shall set up small agro-based industries in this region to can tomatoes and onions in order to sell them in Upper Volta and, if necessary, outside. [Shouts of approval] I repeat, small-scale industries. We do not want the big industries because they are forms of domination. First, they are too expensive, and we must resort to international aid to implement them. This is what we do not want. Second, they are too complicated and too sophisticated, and we must call on foreign technicians to start them. These technicians are not only expensive, but also

they live in our country as true imperialists. We do not want that. Finally, when the engines of these industries break down, one has to go far, very far, into the white man's country, overseas, to look for the spare parts. On the contrary, we want small industries which can operate with simple vehicles. They will be enough. The people can repair them, handle them, and start them. They will be sufficient to set up agro-based industries and others here. But that is not all. We shall take measures so that onions, potatoes, and tomatoes from outside do not compete with local production. Well, we shall tell them to choose between eating Upper Voltan potatoes, and drinking Upper Voltan water or wait for 20 years when their water will arrive. They must buy locally produced goods. [Shouts of approval] This is why we are saying that this region, which is rich, must no longer shrink from its determination to produce. You can produce as much as you want. All your products will be consumed and that which cannot be consumed will be bought by the state and resold abroad.

You comrades of the Province of Koudougou, you the revolutionaries here, you should know that we have to do everything to close the ranks of the revolutionaries and have more revolutionaries. That is why you have to do everything to convince those who are not yet revolutionaries that it is in their own interest to enter into the mainstream of the revolution. You must explain to them what the revolution means. Even when we take sanctions against somebody, we do not condemn him to death yet, because we tell him that he still has a chance to militate within the CDR, to become a revolutionary. If he does that, he becomes our friend, he becomes our ally and comrade. If he does not do so, he continues to be our enemy, and so we have to fight him with this [shouts of approval] because the people's arms are meant to protect the people against the people's enemies.

There is no pity, and there is no sentimentalism in a revolution, [applause] and I, therefore, call upon you to be vigilant. You are in a border province. You should know that the enemies of the revolution are currently organizing maneuvers of destabilization against us, with the agreement and aid of imperialists; with the accord and aid of all those who are incapable of facing their people but on the contrary organize subversion in other people's land. There are some people who are trembling because Upper Volta is liberated; there are some people who are trembling because the Upper Voltan people can stand up and speak out clearly what they think.

They fear the Upper Voltan example will catch on with their people. If a survey was organized in Africa to know how many governments in Africa could give their microphones to their people, the CNR government would not be the last. But we know some people who say they are rich, who say they are happy, and who say there is instability and disorder in Upper Volta and that the whole country is in a big mess because their friends are no longer in power. But these people cannot give the microphone to their people. [Applause] If they do not believe us, they can give the microphone to their people. They will see that within 5 days, they will be overthrown. [Applause] On the contrary, we give the microphone to the people becaue it is the people who have power, and it is they who decide. You are a border people and since you live near other states, you have to be vigilant in order to counter subversive moves. All those who try to smuggle arms into our country, all those who try to organize subversion and destabilization through white or black mercenaries, you have to fight them, and if you meet any suspicious character in your province, arrest him and send him to the Gendarmerie [applause]. You must also know that when dealing with other people, you have to demonstrate your international revolutionary consciousness, in other words, much as we like the Upper Voltan people and like them to be revolutionaries, we also like other peoples: We like the people of Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Benin, Togo, Ghana, and all the rest in Africa and elsewhere. We like them all, is that true or false? [Response: It's true.] Since we like them, we treat them as brothers. We have to do everything to have very good relations with our brothers from all countries. But we are asking them not to put their problems on us, because it is not for us to solve their problems. We have been hearing here and there — we have been reading from some newspapers, we have been hearing from some radios — that Upper Volta is interfering in other people's affairs and that Upper Volta is trying to destabilize other countries. No! We need not destabilize a country. We ask each country to mind its own business and everything will be all right. Comrades, we have been speaking for a long time, and we have to stop and we are going to stop here. Down with imperialism! [Crowd repeats slogan] Glory to the people! [Crowd repeats slogan] Thank you, comrades.

Appointment of Subprefect Terminated

AB161300 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Decree signed by Minister of State to the Presidency Blaise Compaore on behalf of National Council of the Revolution Chairman Thomas Sankara — issued in Ouagadougou on 14 October]

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolutiona [CNR], considering the appeal by the Revolutionary Defense Committees of Diapaga and Logobou, decrees:

Article 1. The appointment of Siaka Pierre Sombie, subprefect of Diapaga, has been terminated.

Article 2. The appointment of Muarice Somda as chief of Logobou arrondissement [municipal division] has been terminated.

Article 3. Daouda Drabo, subprefect of Pama, is appointed to act for the subprefect of Diapaga and the Logobou arrondissement chief.

Ouagadougou, 14 October 1983; signed for the CNR chairman on mission by state minister to the presidency, acting on his behalf, Captain Blaise Compaore

Decree Issued Appointing Customs Inspector

AB161200 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Mission accomplished for the Comrade Chairman Sankara, who wound up his series of tours yesterday evening to the eastern part of the country in the Boulougou Province. The

same message was given here as in Diapaga and Fada. According to our special correspondent Dan Noel, the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] told the people of Boulougou that henceforth they will be called upon to resolve their problems themselves through the organization of the people within the framework of the Revolutionary Defense Committees and the local administration that they will have to set up themselves:

We are now finished with presidential visits during which grievances are presented. Our new approach is the spirit of this tour in Tenkodogo. We are now left with the specific problems of Boulougou Province, which is well known for its truck farming activities and its importance in terms of trade. Concerning this aspect of Boulougou Province, the comrade chairman denounced the reprehensive smuggling activities of customs officers in collaboration with the smugglers, and in Tenkodogo, the comrade chairman decided to choose as head of Upper Voltan customs a patriotic military comrade, Lieutenant Daouda Traore. The decree that nominates Lt Daouda Traore as inspector of the CNR in charge of customs says the following:

In accordance with the demands of the popular masses of Boulougou Province and the revolutionary commitment made before these popular masses by the comrade chairman of the CNR, I, Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state to the presidency of the republic,

Considering the [word indistinct] 1983 proclamation,

Considering the need for revolutionary rigor,

Decree:

Article 1. Lt Daouda Traore is nominated inspector of the CNR to the Customs Service in charge of the administration of all customs of Upper Volta.

Article 2. The comrade minister of finance is charged with executing the present decree.

Article 3. The present decree, effective 15 October 1983, shall be published in the government journal.

Ouagadougou, 15 October 1983[signed] Captain Blaise Compaore

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Gabon's Bongo

MB180748 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] A personal message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, was delivered to Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, in Libreville the day before yesterday. The message was carried by Comrade Ismael Martins, Angolan minister of foreign trade, who has been in Libreville taking part in the central Africa heads of state summit since yesterday on behalf of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The summit, which is expected to end today, has been dealing with the region's economic matters. At the end of the summit the participants will sign an agreement to enable the creation of the Economic Community of the Central Africa States, the idea of which was brought into existence in 1981. The countries of the central region of Africa are Angola, the Congo, Gabon, Zaire, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Paris Envoy Blames U.S. for Namibian Impasse

AB171020 Dakar PANA in French 1300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — Luis de Almeida, Angola's ambassador to Paris, in a recent press conference accused President Ronald Reagan of being responsible for the present deadlock in the Namibian independence issue because of the various types of support the American Administration gives to the Pretoria regime. Because of this situation, the Angolan diplomat said, he favored the intensification of SWAPO's liberation struggle and called on the African countries to give material support to SWAPO and the frontline countries. Speaking on the outcome of negotiations initiated in Paris between Angola and the United States January 1982-May 1983, the Angolan diplomat said nothing was accomplished, especially concerning bilateral relations with Angola and the Namibian issue.

On contacts between South Africa and the Angolan Government, Luis de Almeida said these meetings did not yield any positive results. Rather, President Roanald Reagan's support for the racist Pretoria government has resulted, apart from the deadlock in Namibia's independence process, in the intensification of attacks by the racist Armed Forces against neighboring countries, particularly Angola. The Angolan diplomat also accused the Pretoria regime with complicity of the Western countries, of having caused damages evaluated at more than 10 billion [figure as received] as a result of the South Africa's war of aggression against Angola.

He condemned the "famous" invitation sent to the traitor Savimbi to visit Strasbourg (France) by a group of four members of the European Parliament. This visit, he pointed out, could have serious consequences on relations between the Common Market and the People's Republic of Angola at a time when negotiations on the renewal of the Lome III convention have just begun in Luxemburg with Angola participating as an observer. This invitation, he felt, is a seeming sabotage of Angola's desire for rapprochement with the EEC.

Concluding, the Angolan diplomat appealed to the president of the European Parliament and the parliamentary groups to renounce such a "free adventure" which will neither increase the prestige of the European Parliament nor bring "our countries and our peoples" closer.

Hungarian Party Delegation Continues Visit

Cabinda Tour

MB170947 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Hungarian delegation led by Imre Katona, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and presidential secretary of that country, returned to Luanda the day before yesterday at the end of a visit to Cabinda Province. Speaking before his departure, the Hungarian official told ANGOP that during his stay in Cabinda he saw how the efforts by the local party and government authorities have contributed to the province's socioeconomic development. Regarding his visit to (Malongo), Imre Katona said that he was very impressed with the offshore oil exploration activities which he assessed for the first time. He stressed the fact that he found more Angolan nationals than foreigners working for the company and that the guided tour was conducted by an Angolan expert. Concerning the prevailing situation in southern Africa, particularly in the People's Republic of Angola, the Hungarian official, after reiterating the solidarity of his party with the Angolan people, affirmed that: We consider the attacks carried out by the enemy against Angola as attacks against all progressive countries of the world.

Cooperation Agreement

MB180758 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The 1983-1985 party cooperation agreement between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] was signed in Luanda yesterday. The document was signed by Comrades Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of external relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Imre Katona, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and secretary of the presidential council of the republic.

The signing of the agreement follows talks that have been held in Luanda since 11 October. It will serve to deepen and develop the existing friendship and cooperation links between the two parties. During the talks the two parties analyzed the prevailing situation in their respective countries, made a fruitful exchange of experiences regarding activities carried out by the two parties, and made a profound analysis of the international situation, particularly the adventurous course of action of the bellicose policy followed by international imperialism headed by the United States.

MOZAMBIQUE

Security Force Issues Communique on ANC Blast

MB171928 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the People's National Security Service in Maputo on 17 September]

[Text] At 0300 today, 17 October 1983 three explosive devices placed on the terrace [terraco] of a building situated at No 370 General Pereira D'Eca Road exploded, injuring five people and causing great material damage.

The place which was hit housed the information office of the representation of the ANC of South Africa in Maputo, where the organization's publications to the international news media and diplomatic representations as well as international organizations accredited to our country are usually distributed.

The injured include a Mozambique citizen, who lived in a neighboring apartment and who has returned home after receiving treatment for injuries caused by flying glass, and four South African citizens, of whom two are still being treated.

The explosion blew holes of about 1 meter in diameter in the terrace. The blast was directed against the floor below, [words indistinct] and burning the occupants of the office. Part of the terrace was brought down and windows were shattered in the residences and trading stores up to 500 meters away.

According to news agencies, the Republic of South Africa claimed direct responsibility for the criminal attack, in flagrant violation of the most elementary standards of international regulations. These attempts by the apartheid regime always coincide with periods of serious crisis which face the regime.

The South African militarist regime is currently experiencing a crisis of support in its traditional social base with regard to the voting issue on the so-called constitutional reforms and with regard to the mass movement opposing apartheid. At the international level, where it is being increasingly isolated, the racist regime is trying to systematically confuse public opinion by hiding the true nature of the conflict in South Africa and placing the blame on others. This is what prompts South Africa to commit these criminal and adventurous actions against civilians.

The People's National Security Service [SNASP] has taken immediate measures aimed at investigating all conditions related to this morning's attack. SNASP reiterates its commitment to the defense and protection of Maputo residents and calls for the heightening of people's vigilance with a view to neutralizing any new enemy attempt to disturb public order.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 17 October 1983.

British, French Condemnation Cited

MB180732 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Both Britain and France have condemned this morning's South African bomb outrage in Maputo. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said Britain deplored this violation of Mozambique's sovereignty. The spokesman added that the South African authorities will be made aware of the British Government's position. In Paris shortly after the arrival of President Samora Machel, a French Government spokesman issued a statement condemning the raid as an attack against a sovereign country.

Machel Interviewed on Ties With Portugal

LD141431 Lisbon Expresso in Portuguese 1 Oct 83 pp 38-45 (review section)

[Interview with Mozambique President Samora Machel by Augusto de Carvalho at Praia do Bilene, Mozambique — date not given]

[Excerpt] Complementary Relations

Expresso: Do you believe that the whole range of feelings and situations can be reflected at the political and legal level within a new framework of cooperation, unlike what happens with other countries?

Samora Machel: It depends on Portugal. How is it that we cooperate with an Italy, with a France, with this country and that? How?

You have seen the Portuguese living in Mozambique. They work hard and are united against the attacks to which we are subjected. There have been many Portuguese casualties here as well — victims of the Boers and racists. Why? So that there will be no cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique. So that they can take Portugal's place here in Mozambique — in all respects.

Expresso: One question that many Portuguese circles are asking is: Our political systems are very different...

Samora Machel: It is a good thing that we are different. Very good.

Expresso: Portugal chose as its path of development a pluralist democracy, whereas Mozambique opted for socialism...

Samora Machel: Precisely.

Expresso: This difference...

Samora Machel: It means the total and complete independence of each state. This is the essence of the state, that each one determine its own future.

Expresso: But could this difference not hinder cooperation?

Samora Machel: If everyone in the world were yellow, would that be a good thing? It would not. If we were all white, like you, it would not be good. If we were all black, it would not be good.

Military Cooperation With NATO Countries

Expresso: Still on the same point, Portugal belongs to NATO, whereas Mozambique is a nonaligned country — of active nonalignment,as you would say, Mr President — that has opted for socialism. Though it is true that there are socialist countries outside NATO, no socialist country belongs to that military bloc. This being so, how do you view military cooperation with NATO countries? It seems to me that Mozambique wants such cooperation...

Samora Machel: It is not Mozambique that wants it. Both Portugal and Mozambique want it. We occupy an important position in the world. Ask the Americans — they will explain it to you.

We occupy a favorable georgraphical position — a strategic point of the world. There is no doubt about it. Everybody needs us. Some 76 ships a day pass through the Mozambique Canal, about 2,500 a month.

The ports of Mozambique, Beira, Nacala, and Pemba are strategic. We have about 3,000 km of coastline.

Who does not need this? Anywhere in the world?

And we manage all this for the benefit of mankind.

When I have contacts with Portugal it is not to attack a socialist country, and when I have contacts with socialist countries and with socialists too, it is not to attack other countries. It is not an attack!

What do you mean by military cooperation?

Expresso: Military cooperation could be from the minimum to the most extensive, and it seems to me that Mozambique needs it in its struggle against the undeclared war being waged against it by South Africa.

Samora Machel: No, no. It is not because of South Africa that I want cooperation with Portugal.

I repeat: Portugal knows Mozambique's history. It has studied this people's psychology. I need that.

Expresso: In military cooperation?

Samora Machel: In military cooperation.

Expresso: In what specific fields?

Samora Machel: There are some fields that interest us, such as training cadres in Portugal. Specialized cadres, such as pilots, mechanics — special courses for training our Army, and other things besides.

Expresso: Weapons...

Samora Machel: No, forget about that...

Military Cooperation With United States

Expresso: Would military cooperation with the United States be welcome too?

Samora Machel: That depends on the United States.

Expresso: Does it not depend on Mozambique?

Samora Machel: No, no. It depends on the United States. It is a power.

Expresso: But the Soviet Union is a power too...

Samora Machel: It granted much support during the national liberation war. It trained many of our cadres and still trains them, and it organized my Army. Do you see the difference?

There have been 20 years of cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all the East bloc countries. Almost all our cadres were trained there. It is almost as though their materiel were ours.

Expresso: On the basis of this arrangement, many people believe that Mozambique is actually an aligned country.

Samora Machel: Why is it that they who maintain cooperation with France — I am talking about former French colonies — which is a power, and which is a member of NATO, are not considered aligned?

And, what is worse, why are the armies left behind by the French and British, which still use their armaments or are trained by their officers, not considered aligned?

Expresso: Perhaps they are not considered aligned in the West, whereas perhaps they are regarded as such by the Eastern bloc.

Samora Machel: If I equipped my entire Army with Portuguese or Italian materiel — the same materiel used by the colonial army against me — what side would they say I was on? Aligned or nonaligned?

Why is it that when one uses Western materiel it is truly nonaligned? Why?

Expresso: You know the answer, Mr President...

Samora Machel: Come on, you answer. Answer all these questions.

Why is it that the former powers have advisers, trainers, and so forth in their former colonies... and these countries are not considered to be aligned with the NATO bloc? They are genuinely independent!!! Because they use Western material! From the "free world"! Is that why?

Tell me... where is the materiel that massacred Africans? Let whoever carried out oppression heed this well. Why is it that when a Western country organizes coups against an African state and establishes a president there it is applauded? "It did well." Why is it that when Western mercenaries assassinate heads of state they are not brought to trial? Because they use Western materiel... Is that the materiel of freedom? Is that what freedom is...?

The freedom of Western civilization...?

The greatest disgrace is to send a president from a European capital to stage a coup, and to establish that president while the world remains silent!

What if he had come from an East bloc country? Who has ever been established here in Africa by an East bloc country?

To send off a president... with mercenaries... to disembark on an island... to kill the existing president there and to establish a mercenary as a minister... nonaligned! What?

Me too, just because I want to ask for armaments from Portugal to conduct an exchange of experiences with someone well acquainted with Mozambique... and soon... it is not socialist... it is aligned.

It almost seems as if the concerns of the Soviet Union and the United States are opposed to world peace. Both powers... It is important to prevent war.

What is mankind's concern? Regardless of the blocs... both the Warsaw Pact and NATO? Let us see: What do the peoples want?

Portugal Must Never Be Hegemonist

Expresso: But amid all this there is the temptation of hegemony experienced by some powers...

Samora Machel: Forget them. Portugal must never be hegemonist.

Expresso: Well, of course not!

Samora Machel: This is why we have no misgivings in cooperating with Portugal — none! It has neither the capacity nor the intention to be so. Do you see?

Expresso: Let us say that it neither can nor wants to and that even if it wanted to it could not.

Samora Machel: Say that very thing. Explain it to everyone...

The Soviet Union cooperates with all states. The United States cooperates with all Eastern bloc countries. Are you, who are so small, the only ones who are afraid? Well, those who are afraid are so because they are insecure.

Now what if I were to ask you why you allow armed bandits to use Portugal as their capital?

Expresso: That is a good question.

Portugal Is Center of Propaganda Against Mozambique

Samora Machel: Why do they use Portugal as the center of propaganda and defamation against the head of state and the government, conducted by bandits, renegades, and traitors...

Expresso: Doubtless you have already broached these matters with the Portuguese Government, which is responsible for answering these questions...

Samora Machel: Here in Mozambique nobody can insult President Ramalho Eanes. Neither Mozambican nor Portuguese — nobody can do it. Use Mozambique territory to vilify Portugal...? We ar talking about the head of state, Prime Minister Mario Soares. They cannot be vilified here.

What about arms trafficking from here to any other country with a view to subverting Portugal...? We do not permit it...

Is that totalitarianism?

Is it democracy to allow subversion to show contempt for the state and to use it as a center of subversive propaganda?

When I want to establish relations with the Portuguese Army, people get worried, but why are they not worried about the armed and unarmed bandits that are there. Portugal is the refuge of Mozambique traitors and renegades. Some of them are even Portuguese, and this implies interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Expresso: Again, regarding relations with Portugal, I would like to put to you a question concerning the Portuguese language in Mozambique: Are there still sectors which believe that Frelimo intends to replace it?

Samora Machel: That has already been discussed a great deal. It is sufficient to read Frelimo's documents. We waged a whole war over this during the liberation struggle. There were great crises in Frelimo over Portuguese. We declared it the official language, the language of unity. It is stronger than ever. That is all.

Relations With South Africa

Expresso: A dialogue in relations with South Africa has been begun. How can it be intensified?

Samora Machel: We know how we must act. We are neighbors. They are white; we are black. That is the only difference. But we must find understanding.

Expresso: Do you believe so?

Samora Machel: Yes. Neither they nor we want war.

Expresso: However, they are waging it although it is not declared...

Samora Machel: Ah, yes, yes. They have the armed bandits, and they have money to pay them.

Expresso: But will it be difficult to intensify that dialogue because of the difference of interests?

Samora Machel: And what is theirs?

Expresso: The maintenance of apartheid?

Samora Machel: And is that dialogue for us to support apartheid?

Expresso: It is obvious that it is impossible. But how can that dialogue be intensified with so great a divergence?

Samora Machel: Does Portugal support apartheid?

Expresso: I do not believe so.

Samora Machel: Does the United Nations support apartheid? What country supports apartheid? In this century! They are struggling against the whole of mankind. They are isolated...

Expresso: But there are governments which support them, albeit not openly.

Samora Machel: Financially, because of interests, the country's wealth.

Expresso: Even the United States...

Samora Machel: Yes, yes, we know that... We told you that very thing. They are the number one mainstay of apartheid in practice.

Expresso: But with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, could that support diminish?

Samora Machel: We did not establish diplomatic relations with the United States in order to influence South Africa. We established relations because of our two peoples' — Mozambique and U.S. — interest. We will discuss the issues at state level.

Expresso: What is Mozambique's stance on the ANC?

Samora Machel: We support it. Who does not support the ANC? Does the United Nations not support it? Is there not an antiapartheid committee in Britain? We support it, but they have no bases in Mozambique. We do not allow it. Their struggle is just. It is a struggle for mankind's sake. Who does not support the Palestinian struggle?

In this respect our policy and yours are the same.

Expresso: At least in theory.

Samora Machel: From theory you can move to practice. It is a process. Portugal has adopted firm stances against apartheid at international conferences, and we appreciate that. It has expressed solidarity when there are attacks on Mozambique.

Expresso: Will Mozambique be represented at the Socialist International's Arusha conference?

Samora Machel: Yes, we are going. We do not underestimate it. Right now we are going to attend the Portuguese Socialist Party congress, which will take place 30 September-2 October.

Expresso: And as for Namibia, Mr President?

Samora Machel: Our stance is well known, but you only came to [discuss] Portugal.

Joint Communique Issued on Machel Visit to SFRY

For the Belgrade TANJUG text of the joint Yugoslav-Mozambique communique issued on 17 October in Belgrade and Maputo on the official visit by President Samora Machel to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 18 October Eastern Europe *Daily Report*.

Machel Continues European Tour

For reportage on President Machel's visit to France and the United Kingdom, see the 18 October Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Delegation Departs for CEMA Meeting 15 October

MB171919 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau and economic policy secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, left on Saturday for Berlin, in the GDR, at the head of a delegation which will take part in the working sessions of the CEMA meeting to be held in that city.

The Mozambique delegation to the CEMA meeting also includes Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons.

Official Comments on Soviet Muslims' Visit

MB141354 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The secretary general of the Mozambique Islamic Council has said the visit to Mozambique of the Muslim delegation from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan will be a mark in the history of Mozambique. Sheikh Abubacar Mussa Ismael said this shortly after the Soviet Muslims arrived in Maputo yesterday. He said he was overjoyed to receive the Soviet Muslims who are visiting Mozambique for the first time.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Abdulgani Abdullayev, who is the vice president of the Muslim Religious Department for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, said their visit to Mozambique should be the first step toward fraternal relations. The Soviet

Muslims will be in Mozambique for 2 weeks, during which they will hold discussions with the Muslim community and tour northern Mozambique.

Commander: Resistance in Inhambane on Defensive
AB141145 Dakar PANA in English 1128 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Maputo, 14 Oct (AIN/PANA) — The South African according to the provinical military commander, Major-General Domingos Fondo, in an interview published today in the Maputo daily *Noticias*.

Speaking to *Noticias* reporter Abel Faife, General Fondo said "the situation has improved considerably, and for several months the enemy has been on the defensive". The bandit gangs were "in disorganised flight" in most of the areas where they had set up their camps. He stressed the importance of the destruction of the main bandit bases in Inhambane, at Mambuile-Tome (in Massinga district) and Buchane (in Mabote district), and several smaller bandit hideouts.

He said that the bandits had chosen to set up their camps in zones where important economic projects were planned. "This is understandable", said General Fondo, "since the bandits are directed by the South African racist regime, whose objective is to destroy economic infrastructures, destabilize the country and sabotage its economic development".

General Fond explained that the political commissars of Mozambican battalions and companies are staying in the areas previously affected by bandit activity in order to "reorganize the life of the people there and raise their political consciousness". Mozambican troops are also bringing medical assistance to the people, and improving the supply of foodstuffs in these areas.

General Fondo said that during this offensive many Inhambane residents, men and women, young and old alike, had enlisted to join the Army or the people's militias. In the towns and in the countryside, he added, there were now thousands of people learning to defend themselves and their communities by taking part in basic courses of politico-military training administered by the Army.

AFP Reports Resistance Attack on Malawi Train
NC171830 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 17 (AFP) — Dozens of people were killed or wounded in an ambush on a goods train on Friday by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported today. In a dispatch from its Maputo correspondent quoting unofficial Mozambican sources, the news agency said the attack took place on the line linking Malawi to the Mozambican Indian Ocean port of Beira, about 100 kms (62 miles) from the port.

The agency said the MNR rebels attacked the train with machine guns and bazookas, after derailing it with a mine. A number of women and children were reportedly among the victims. Passenger train services had been suspended on the Bera to Malawi line after a series of attacks by the MNR, and many people were using goods trains to travel within central Mozambique, ANOP said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Minister Comments on Maputo Raid
MB171950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1939 GMT 17 Oct 83

[By Greg Smith]

[Text] Edenvale, Transvaal, Oct 17, SAPA — South Africa had not yet used its "iron fist" against those threatening it, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Edenvale tonight. Speaking at a referendum meeting, he said that to date South Africa had conducted operations like the one in Maputo this morning "clinically," and with only small task groups. He hoped it would never be necessary for South Africa to show its true military might. "I hope that in the interests of peace and stability, countries like Mozambique will take note and act accordingly. It is in the interests of the whole subcontinent."

General Malan said South Africa was tired of its people being exposed to and threatened by sabotage and terror "for which the ANC later claims responsibility from some obscure office in some or other southern African state." The reason why the ANC claimed responsibility from such offices was because "they want to be as far as possible away from us because they know we are going to hit them hard."

General Malan said South Africa had shown remarkable restraint in its retaliatory actions against the ANC. However, when the country did strike back, "all these terrorists and their hangers-on suddenly turn into refugees and the oppressed who have fled from South Africa."

"Limpet mines and other bombs which explode inside South Africa do not just fall from the sky — they come here with the knowledge and cooperation of some of our neighbouring states." General Malan said South Africa desired peace with its neighbours. The best way to counter terrorism and revolution was to satisfy the aspirations of people. "The whites in South Africa are currently, through the new constitution, satisfying these aspirations without losing a jot of their own right to self-determination," he said. South Africa was helping other population groups in the country achieve their aspirations.

Commenting on Saturdays massive military parade in Pretoria, the minister said he hoped the countrys enemies and those who harboured them would take note of the "ironclad determination" of South Africa displayed at the event.

General Malan said a "yes" vote in the referendum would be a setback for those countries hoping to undermine South Africa. "A majority no vote will be an invitation for South Africa to be placed in continued isolation." The minister said isolation and sanctions could have an effect if they were well applied. "If we go under there is no country in the world that will cry about it," General Malan said. "Rhodesia could still have been fighting

today but it had no political solution," General Malan said. Angola and Mozambique were in economic chaos today because there was none.

In South Africa there were three operational areas being defended by more than 10 000 troops. "Militarily, it is going fantastic — we are winning every battle." The political struggle would be more difficult. Information received by the government was that the Soviets were so happy with the progress they were making with their total onslaught on South Africa that they were saying they could win in the next five to 10 years. Those who wanted to withstand the onslaught would have to have "hair on their teeth." But a terrorist victory would not take place in South Africa. "That I can guarantee," he said. "But we must win politically."

ANC Reaction to Raid

AB180940 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Lusaka, Oct 18 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) today accused South Africa's "murderous Armed Forces" of bombing a clinic and library for South African refugees in Maputo, Mozambique, yesterday and not the ANC guerrilla base Pretoria said it had attacked.

The black nationalist organization, which is banned in South Africa and is carrying on a low-level guerrilla war against the white minority regime there, denied the South African claim in a statement from its offices in this Zambian capital.

Last night the Mozambican security police said in Maputo that the office in a residential appartment block was an information bureau where the ANC distributed propaganda to journalists and diplomats. Five people — four South African refugees and a Mozambican — were injured on the top floor of the building when three time bombs went off on the roof at 3 a.m. (0100 GMT) yesterday, and South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan said his commandos had planted them.

In the statement from its information and publicity department in Lusaka, the ANC denied General Malan's claim that guerrilla actions such as the attack on a fuel depot eight days ago in Warmbaths, Transvaal, were planned in the Maputo office.

The ANC said the argument that its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) operated from bases in black states bordering South Africa was "an apartheid lie."

"There are no such bases outside our country," the statement said. "We shall relentlessly pursue our struggle for seizure of power inside South Africa."

The nationalist organization praised South Africa's black-ruled neighbors for their "unflinching support for the revolutionary struggle of our people" and for refusing to submit to South African pressure exerted through armed raids and economic warfare. Yesterday's bombing was a "new atrocity in South Africa's campaign of destabilization of neighboring countries," the ANC said.

UDF Condemnation

MB180724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2017 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] today condemned the SA Defence Force raid on an African National Congress office in Maputo, and called for a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems. "The UDF condemns violence as a solution to the regions problems," the UDF said in a statement released by its publicity secretary.

"The South African Government in particular must be reminded that its racial polices are the direct cause of growing instability both inside and beyond the borders of our country," the UDF said. "It is South Africans who have been exiled by its unacceptable apartheid polices who now carry weapons against a government they find insensitive and repressive.

"We must condemn the South African Government for violating human rights in this century. We must also condemn the SA Government for repeated raids into neighbouring countries. The UDF repeats its demand for the government to allow all the people of South Africa, black and white, to sit together as equals, and in a peaceful atmosphere, to thrash out an acceptable constitution.

"We call upon all democratic South Africans to join and strengthen the UDF's call for democracy and peace. We call on our people to fully participate in our programme of action and to demonstrate once and for all that they are determined to defeat P.W. Botha's new constitution and related legislation as the only sure way of preventing a disastrous political future," the statement said.

SWAZILAND

Deputy Premier Addressess SADCC Labor Meeting

MB150804 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, has endowment of economy, involving the inculcation of new and improved skills, the transformation of attitudes, and the raising of the productivity of labor. Senator Nsibandze was speaking this morning during the official opening of a 1-day meeting of ministers of manpower, training, and human resources from the Coordination Conference [SADCC] held at the Swazi Inn.

Senator Nsibanze stressed the importance of manpower for the future of each individual SADCC member-country, and thus underlined the importance of the ministers' work here in the Kingdom today. He said that manpower issues are the central issues in the search for a form of development that is appropriate for our ancient and unique cultural traditions and which is not merely a copy of some existing pattern. He said he believes that SADCC manpower issues are the central issues in the search for reduced dependence as proclaimed in the Lusaka Declaration.

Senator Nsibandze told both the ministers and the officials that their meeting must be regarded as a landmark in the process of

the region's manpower development and as a symbol of their shared commitment to the goals of SADCC. He said they have seen the completion of three of the original six Blantyre studies — those examining the training of health manpower, the training of teacher educations, and the analysis of employment and manpower information systems. In addition Mr Nsibandze said studies on the comparability of educational levels within the SADCC region and the criteria for success of regional training institutions are currently under implementation, while studies on training for the sugar industry and for the mining sector are shortly to be fielded. He told the ministers that a series of development programs for senior agricultural managers at the Mananga Agriculture Management Center in Swaziland are due to start in January next year, while a hostel for SADCC students and for refugees attending the University of Zimbabwe is now under construction in Harare.

Senator Nsibandze said this program has been supported by six donors — the EEC, the ILO Southern African Team Employment Promotion, and the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Portugal, and the United States. The meeting was chaired by the minister of finance, Mr James Simelane, and the attending ministers were from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland, the host country.

ZIMBABWE

GDR Joint Economic Commission Session Opens

MB171520 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The first session of the Joint Economic Commission between Zimbabwe and the GDR began in Harare this morning. During this session the two countries are expected to sign protocols on finance and barter trade, as well as a general memorandum of understanding of the first joint session. Speaking at the opening of proceedings, the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, expressed confidence that the commission will be an active instrument of cooperation between the two countries. He said there is a good basis for mutually beneficial cooperation between Zimbabwe and the GDR in economics, and technical, industrial, and trade areas.

In reply the GDR minister of finance, Comrade Ernest Hoefner, said his country can help Zimbabwe with agricultural machines and in transport, energy production, telecommunications, and many other fields. The joint commission's discussions will be held in three committees; namely, finance and trade, industry and agriculture, and education and training.

GDR Minister Comments

MB172026 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The finance minister of the German Democratic Republic, GDR, Comrade Ernest Hoefner, has condemned apartheid-ruled South Africa's policy of blackmail, aggression, and other destabilizing acts against independent African states. Comrade Hoefner was speaking at the opening of the first session of the Zimbabwe-GDR Joint Economic Commission in Harare today. He said his country would continue to support the struggle of the African people against apartheid until the whole continent is free. He also criticized the Reagan administration for linking the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the issue of Namibia's independence.

During the session of the Joint Economic Commission, Zimbabwe and the GDR are expected to sign protocols on finance and barter trade, as well as other issues of mutual interest. The discussions will be held in three committees; namely, finance and trade, industry and agriculture, and education and training. The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, expressed confidence that the commission will be an active instrument of cooperation between the two countries.